

Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected literary and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 7 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MALBONE LODGE, No. 1, N. E. O. P., John P. Sanborn, Warden; James H. O'Leary, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., David Hines, Chief; meets 2nd and 4th Friday evenings in each month.

DAVID DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., H. Knight, George A. Wilcox, Everett L. Gordon, Secretary; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 707, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Com.; Charles B. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month.

City Council.

At the Regular Meeting on Tuesday Evening Application was made for Franchises for Certain Streets by the Newport & Bristol Ferry Street Railway.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council for September was held Tuesday evening when little business of importance was transacted, although application was received from the Newport & Bristol Ferry Street Railway company for permission to lay rails and operate cars in certain streets of the city, the petition being referred to the committee on streets and highways. All the members of the board of aldermen were in their seats but there were three absentees from the common council.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Engineer	\$108.33
Police Department and printing	77.18
Board of Health	20.21
Board of Aldermen	1,111.01
Incidentals	220.15
Public works	3,201.87
Public safety	315.70
Public safety	255.77
Public safety	200.65
Public safety	225.80
Public safety	5,560.67
Public safety	8,776.12
Public safety	30.12
Public safety	10.00
Public safety	100.00
Public safety	12.00
Public safety	12.00
Public safety	60.00
Total	\$17,738.99

Resolutions were passed authorizing the committee on street lights to place extra gas lights on West Narragansett avenue, Narragansett avenue, and Hunt's court; also authorizing the street commissioner to curb and grade Hawley street at a cost of \$8,800, to improve Meeting street at a cost of \$450, to curb and macadamize Dartmouth street at a cost of \$1000.

An ordinance was passed amending the ordinance regulating the use of hacks by fixing the northern boundary for a single fare at a line drawn from the junction of Broadway and Manton avenue to the west end of Van Zandt avenue. The report of the street commissioner for four weeks was received. The city solicitor, to whom had been referred the petition of Ellen Knowlton for damages sustained when the Thames street pavement was being repaired, reported that the city is not responsible. The resignation of Abraham F. Hardy as a city bell ringer was received and accepted.

The street railway was given considerable attention by a discussion of the frequent use of cars having flat wheels. Members of the common council who live on or near Spring street told of the annoyance caused by those flat wheels and Chairman Ritchie of the committee on streets and highways told of an interview with Superintendent Magner in which the superintendent said that it was the desire of the company to replace all flat wheels as soon as possible. The street railway ordinance was then amended by adding a section providing that "No car having a flat wheel shall be used upon the rails in any street."

An attempt was made in the common council to call up the building ordinance but it was allowed to go over to the next meeting in order that it might be given more careful consideration.

The petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to lay rails and operate cars in certain streets of the city, and the accompanying ordinance, were referred to the committee on streets and highways with the understanding that a public hearing shall be given. The streets on which it is desired to operate cars are Broadway, Marlboro, Farewell, Long lane, Hawthorne, Second and Marsh streets for the point division, and a section from the Middletown line to the terminus of the Newport Street Railway line on the Beach division. The motive power may be anything but steam and the right to erect overhead wires, poles, etc., for electric trolley equipment is granted. The road must be in operation by May 15, 1904. The usual provisions in regard to weight of rails, care of streets, etc., are incorporated into the ordinance.

A number of petitions for the remission of taxes were received and were referred to the assessors of taxes. The following petitions were referred to the committee on streets and highways: From L. J. Deady and others, to have Broadway from the court house to Equality square graded and a sidewalk laid; of Thomas James, for a sewer on LaSalle place, 300 feet from Third street; of Cornelius P. Sullivan and others, to have Lucas avenue graded and covered with crushed stone; of W. J. Lyube, for repairs to Grafton street; of Mary L. Hall, for repairs to Cherry street between Second and Washington streets; and of Daniel B. Fearing for repairs to Parker avenue. The petition of John F. Kane for a street light on Dearborn street was referred to the committee on street lights with power to act.

In joint convention James C. McLeish, Jr., was elected hoseman of

Company 8, and Daniel J. Ayler was elected a bell ringer.

In the board of aldermen a special committee of the board was appointed to investigate the question of damages to be paid for extending West Narragansett avenue, the members of the committee being Aldermen Bliss and Comstock. A special committee of the city council was created to ascertain the approximate cost of widening Thames street, and the sum of \$800 was appropriated for their use. The members of the committee are Aldermen Bliss and Councilmen McLennan and Kelley.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The monthly report of the Inspector of Nuisances is as follows:

During the month of August 485 inspections have been made, divided as follows: Premises where indoor or non-freezing closets were found, 124; vaults found cleaned, 11; half full or less, 91; full or overflowing, 86; grease traps and drains stopped up, 5; sinks with no traps, 4; defective plumbing, 7; filthy cellars, 2; filthy yards, 4; no sink, slops thrown in yard, 1; vaults inspected that had been condemned and nothing done, 9; vaults cleaned, disinfected and filled up by order of the Board of Health, 11; 8 by the owners and 5 by the city; nuisance from spreading manure, 2; nuisance from smoke, 2; nuisance from eye holes, 3; stagnant water in cellar, 1; nuisance from drains, 1; throwing swill on the dump, 1; houses inspected that have been condemned, 10; houses inspected where contagious diseases were reported, 2; stables found clean, 27; dirty, 1; awnings inspected that were found to be less than 7 feet from sidewalk, 46; nuisance from goat, 1; garbage in the street, 1; inspection where no cause was found for complaint, 12; dead cats removed, 2; two milk men have been notified to have skim milk cans plainly marked; not classified, 89; one man has been ordered to remove milk cans which were kept all day near a full and foul privy; 3 swill complaints received.

Mrs. Nation Sunday Night.

Those who are interested in the temperance cause will be glad to hear that Carrie Nation, the famous Crusader of Kansas, will deliver one of her able addresses at Freebody Park, Sunday evening at 8:15. Mrs. Nation comes strongly recommended as a lecturer of ability. In the various places where she has been speaking, enthusiastic crowds have gathered to see and hear this earnest and conscientious worker in the temperance cause. She has the endorsement of countless W. C. T. Unions all over the country, and no doubt a large audience will be present to welcome her. Mrs. Nation does not mince her words. She speaks honestly, earnestly and plainly, with an enthusiasm born of good intent. Sensational newspapers have grossly exaggerated her doings. She is kindly, motherly and sympathetic and tells the plain, unvarnished truths.

Malbone Lodge, N. E. O. P.

The official visitation of the grand officers of the State to Malbone Lodge, No. 93, New England Order of Protection, took place Thursday night. The visiting board consisted of Robert W. Syddall, of Pawtucket, Grand Warden; Silas E. Weller, Grand Vice Warden; Charles H. Mathewson, Grand Secretary; Cora E. Weller, Grand Chaplain; John A. Haslam, Grand Guide; David F. Sherwood, Grand Guardian; Chester P. Round, District Deputy Grand Warden; Mrs. John A. Haslam and Mrs. David F. Sherwood. Addresses were made by most of the visitors and some of the members of Malbone Lodge. A collation was served and a good time generally was enjoyed. The Order throughout New England made a net gain in the first six months of this year of 1077, and is in a very flourishing condition.

Inspection.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery took place Wednesday evening. The inspecting officer was Dr. Geo. H. Kenyon of Providence, Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was accompanied by R. E. Geo. H. Burnham of Providence, Past Grand Commander, E. Sir Andrew B. Eddy, and E. Sir Phillips as grand warder. After the inspection a collation was served in the upper hall. During the evening addresses were made by Kenyon, Burnham and others.

Percy Tilley, son of the late Wm. Lovie Tilley, has been in the city for the past two weeks visiting his mother. He is now located in New Brunswick, N. J.

Labor Day.

Celebrations Very Successful.

Last Monday was the most successful Labor Day that Newport has yet had. The weather was fine, clear and cool, with perhaps just a shade too much wind for the boat race, but otherwise almost ideal for a holiday.

The parade was extremely creditable to the participants. Many were, for many reasons, detained from appearing in the line but the large number that did show up made a good appearance and marched well. The parade formed on Washington square, with the head of the line toward Thames street. At nine o'clock, the order was given to march, with Mr. Joseph P. Keefe as Chief Marshal. The unions represented were, 1st division, Central Labor Union, Building Laborers' Union No. 1, Laborers' Protective Union No. 5237, Teamsters' Union No. 238, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 2; 2d division, Boiler Makers' Union No. 219, Machinists' Union No. 110, Electrical Workers' Union No. 263, Plumbers' Union No. 292, Steam and Gas Fitters' Union No. 845, Typographical Union No. 295, Cigar Makers' Union No. 10, Barbers' Union No. 400; 3rd division, Painters' Union No. 534; 4th division, Carpenters' Union No. 176.

The men, except for the painters, were not in uniform, but they wore badges and carried banners and transparencies, so that they made a good showing. The painters' union, however, made the hill of the day. They were all dressed in white, including white caps and made a very striking appearance. The white uniform was but the regulation overall suits, so that the expense of the equipment was not large. All that was necessary was to take off some of the extra paint that usually adds decoration to the garments, and a striking uniform was the result.

At about ten minutes of eleven, the other event of the day, that is, the boat race, was rowed for the \$100 purse offered by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Large crowds gathered early on the wharves and shore, and many had to wait some time owing to the delay in the start. Lieutenant Wells was starter, Lieutenant Commander Fletcher referee, and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., acted as judge.

There were but three entries, the Hibernian Boat Club, the F. M. T. A. society, and the Scandia Boat Club, the Training Station crew failing to show up. Some little interest was felt in the first trial of the new boat Scandia, but she played to hard luck in her first race, so that no good judgment could be passed on her action.

The two old rivals, the blue and the green, Father Mathews and Hibernians respectively, got together at the start and pulled a close race. The blue got the start and set the pace for about half the course. About off the barracks the Hibernians got the lead and from there in steadily held it, finishing about two lengths ahead. The Scandia got badly shaken in the tide rip and in the start broke two oars. The time was: Hibernians, 14 minutes 4 seconds; Father Mathews, 14 minutes 19 seconds; Scandia, 15 minutes 24 seconds. The course was a new one, being a straightaway from Bishop's Rock, two miles south, with the finish just off the south dock of the Old Colony Wharf.

Throughout the day the stores were mostly closed, and along the route of march there were some decorations. The sightseers on the streets were many and the carried large crowds. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and the success of the day was everywhere apparent.

The steamer Maine, which made a special excursion to Newport from New York last Sunday, had rather an exciting experience while passing through Long Island Sound. Several shots from the fort on Fisher's Island struck in close proximity to the vessel and the firing ceased only after repeated whistling by the steamer. Search lights were also thrown into the captain's face, rendering him unable to continue his course owing to his inability to see through the blinding glare. Prolonged blowing of the steamer's whistle finally resulted in having the search lights withdrawn.

The estate at the corner of Spring and John streets, the property of the heirs of the late Dr. W. Argyle Watson, was offered at auction on Thursday but was withdrawn before a sale was effected. The highest price offered was \$7,030.

Mrs. Schumway and daughter and Miss Mamie Wolf and Miss Josephine Brophy have returned to their homes in New York, after a two weeks' visit to friends in Newport and Jamestown.

Miss Sidonia Crandall and Miss Alta Crandall, who have been spending two weeks with relatives at Block Island, have returned to their home in this city.

The Mimic War.

Newport has not yet been attacked but her Turn may Come at any Moment—Several Engagements Fought Near Here.

Although Newport and the forts immediately guarding the city have not yet been subject to actual attack by the vessels of the hostile squadron during the sham war that is now on, there has nevertheless been plenty of action in the neighborhood of Newport and the surrounding waters. The dull booming of the heavy guns during the attacks on the forts at New Bedford and also in the Sound could be plainly heard and felt here. Every night Newport has been expecting to be awakened by the crashing of the big guns and mortar batteries at Fort Adams and Fort Wetherill but as yet the fleet has given the fortifications here a wide berth.

The first hostile demonstration of the "war" occurred in Newport county, at Block Island, where the hostile fleet seized the island as a base, destroyed the signal station and captured the operators and guards of the station. It was early Monday morning that the residents of the island discovered the ships of the North Atlantic squadron making in for the island and when the shore was reached the powerful battleship Massachusetts cruised along the beach and to the entrance of the new harbor, firing quick broadsides from her secondary battery and from her lighter rapid fire guns. Under cover of this fire detachments of marines were landed from all the ships and with a series of quick rushes carried the slope of Beacon Hill, where was located the Marconi wireless telegraph station, and captured the two men who remained at their posts. Two others were subsequently captured in a barn but the officer in command escaped. The island has since been occupied by a detail of marines who have established a camp there and the fleet has used the island for its headquarters.

During the hours of darkness the larger ships of the fleet have slipped out for the purpose of shelling the forts along the sound. Tuesday night Fort Fisher in Long Island sound was the object of attack and a brisk bombardment took place, being promptly responded to by the defenders of the post. In this engagement the army claims the victory, alleging that they sunk three of the attacking ships by the use of mines in the channel. Wednesday night Fort Rodman, near New Bedford, was the object of the sortie from Block Island under cover of darkness and the sharpest engagement of the war took place. Again the army claims the victory, but it must be remembered that the navy's side of these engagements has not yet been made public. In this battle the cruiser Brooklyn struck a rock and was somewhat damaged but to exactly how great an extent is not yet known.

Thursday night was generally quiet, although about ten o'clock heavy firing was heard in Newport for a short time, but apparently a long distance away. It was probably caused by the attack on Fisher's Island, which was renewed at that time, even the disabled cruiser Brooklyn taking part in the engagement.

Newport's turn at the war game is expected to occur at any moment. Everything is in readiness here for an attack and the ships will undoubtedly be given a warm reception if they attempt to capture Newport at any hour of the day or night. The promptness with which the troops at Fort Adams responded to a false alarm of an attempted landing at Price's Neck on Thursday afternoon shows that they are in a state of constant watchfulness. During the hours of darkness the search lights from Fort Adams and Fort Wetherill are kept constantly directed at the channel and the approaches thereto, while the outlying signal stations at prominent positions on the island and on Conanicut and the mainland are constantly on the alert. The attack by the ships is eagerly awaited but what the results to property will be when the big guns are fired remains to be seen.

Yesterday forenoon the ships of the attacking squadron were sighted by the signal men off Point Judith. The vessels separated on leaving Block Island but came together and lay at anchor in the neighborhood of Point Judith. A consultation of commanders was held on board the flag ship and it was evident that some very considerable project was under consideration. It was expected that an attack on Newport would be made Friday afternoon or evening.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon the ships were observed to be standing in toward Newport. Heavy firing drew the attention of the people of this city. The mortar batteries at Fort Adams and Fort Wetherill opened slowly at long range and an occasional puff of smoke and dull boom from Fort Greble indicated that the guns there were in action also. From off in the vicinity of Price's neck

brick firing was heard at times and it was thought likely that a landing was being effected in that neighborhood as the quick reports of a machine gun could be heard.

The noise of the beginning of the attack drew many people to the best points of vantage along the water front, many going to the Ocean Drive to view the battle.

The Annual Fair.

The annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society will be held on the society's new grounds in Portsmouth on September 23, 24, 25, and 26. It is expected that this will be the finest exhibition the society has ever given. This year for the first time there will be a display of live stock in addition to the other exhibits. There will be entertainments each afternoon and evening and dancing from 8:30 to 5 o'clock, as well as in the evening after the entertainments. The East Side Dramatic Club will give the entertainment the first evening. That will be followed by exhibitions by the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Association of Newport, by the Carrie Beaurgard Club of Woonsocket, and other entertainment organizations yet to be announced. The fair by electric from Newport to the fair grounds and return will be twenty five cents by tickets.

R. I. Medical Society.

At the quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society held in this city on Thursday, Dr. V. Mott Francis of this city was elected an honorary member and the following residents of Newport were elected as follows: Samuel P. Cottrell, Rufus B. Darrall, Edward V. Murphy, Horace P. Beck, Francis A. Corbett, Franklin J. Davis, Douglas P. A. Jacoby, Harry J. Knapp, Stephen C. Powell, Willard F. Read, Alexander C. Sanford, William B. Sherman, Charles W. Stewart and Michael H. Sullivan.

Middletown.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—Last Tuesday was the day appointed by law for compiling the lists of the voters in the several towns and cities throughout the state. In compliance with this law the Town Council met as a Board of Canvassers at the town hall at two p. m. and made out lists of voters of the two classes as required by the election law. When completed the list of voters qualified to vote generally comprised 215 names, while the list on all questions gave a total of 221. As compared with similar lists of September, 1901, there was a slight decrease in the total number of both classes. The registration, as for several years, was light, while removals from town and more than the usual number of deaths contributed to reduce the totals. It was decided to hold the final canvass meeting on Friday, October 31, at two p. m.

Joel Peckham, Collector of Taxes, presented the names of Joseph Coggeshall of Portsmouth and Charles Peckham of Middletown, as surties on his bond and these men were accepted. The bond was fixed at \$10,000.

Specifications were prepared for stoning seven sections of highway as follows: 982 feet of Green End avenue opposite land of Agilla P. Lewis, 810 feet of the same avenue at the foot of Bliss hill, 450 of the same avenue east of its junction with Paradise avenue, 1000 feet of the West Main Road on Bullfinch hill, 775 feet of the same near Forest avenue, 450 feet of the easterly part of Wyatt road and 741 feet of the highest part of Prospect avenue. It was resolved to invite proposals for improving these pieces of highway to be lodged in the town clerk's office by noon of Monday, September 15. There is a balance of about \$1,950 left of the appropriation of \$3,000 made in April for building and repairing stone roads, which will hardly be sufficient to defray the expense of improving all seven sections and one or two will likely have to be omitted from the list, which eventually get attention this autumn.

IN COURT OF PROBATE.—George William Sherman, administrator, presented an inventory of the estate of Harry Lewis Peckham, which was allowed and passed for record, and this administrator on his petition was authorized to dispose of a portion of this estate at private sale, Abby E. Peckham, widow, preferred her petition for certain allowances, which was granted.

Sons of the Revolution.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. W. W. Watson, Sherman. 1st Vice President—Hon. B. B. Fanning. 2d Vice President—Hon. F. J. Garrison. Secretary—William G. Ward, Jr. Treasurer—Hon. John F. Sanborn. Registrar—Charles S. Mayhew. Historian—Commander J. B. Mardock, U. S. N. Board of Managers—The above officers, except office, and Dr. H. R. Stone, Frederick Tompkins, Edward W. Higgins, David Stevens, R. Hammett Tiley, George F. Vernon, Hon. O. H. Belmont, William D. Sayer, and Theodore O. Carr.

Delegates to General Society—W. W. Watson Sherman, F. J. Garrison, Col. Addison Thomas. Alternates—David T. Plimner, R. Hammett Tiley, Henry C. Stevens, Jr.

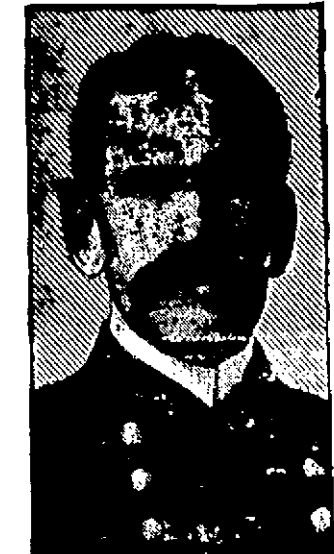
Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., son of Capt. J. P. Cotton of this city, who has been visiting his parents, has returned to New York.

Miss Edith M. Tilley has gone to Gray's Inn, Jackson, N. H., to spend the month of September.

“SHIRT SLEEVES” CHAFFEE

General Chaffee, who has been ordered home from the Philippines, is known in the army as “the man in shirt sleeves.” He earned this sobriquet in Cuba, at El Caney hill, where he directed himself in his uniform coat and fought in the trenches with the soldiers.

General Chaffee will leave Manila about Sept. 30 and will relieve General



GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE

MacArthur of the command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York.

The meteoric rise of Adna R. Chaffee from a private in the ranks of the American army to a major generalship has attracted the attention of the world. Before the outbreak of the Spanish war General Chaffee was a major of a negro cavalry regiment and commandant of the cavalry school of instruction at Fort Riley.

From a humble country home at Orwell, O., General Chaffee has climbed up the ladder to his present high position, that of major general commanding the United States army in the Philippines, and he was the first private in the regular army to be elevated to such an exalted office. He will be succeeded in the Philippines by General Davis.

Through his fact and bravery during the charge at El Caney and in the campaign in China, where he was also in command of the United States forces, his name has become pleasantly familiar to his countrymen.

After the China campaign General Chaffee succeeded General MacArthur in the command of the Philippine department. He then made a tour of the islands to study conditions and recommended changes in the civil government.

After the civil war General Chaffee won fame as an Indian fighter and was the idol of his men. One of his favorite commands when in a hot chase after Indians was, “Follow me, men, and every man that’s killed I’ll make a corporal.”

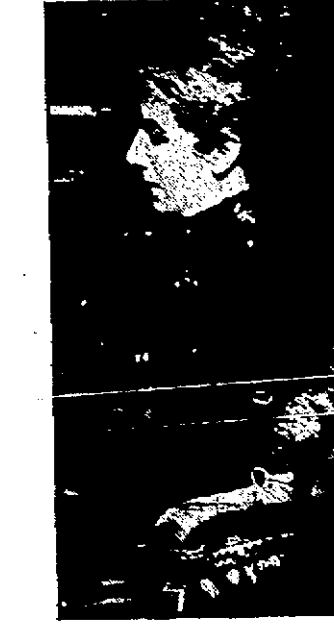
ANGEL OF CRIPPLES.

Famous Novelist Helps London’s Maimed Children.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Great Britain’s most famous woman novelist, has just succeeded in inducing the London school board to undertake a new educational movement.

For some years Mrs. Ward has been engaged in philanthropic work, her especial charge being the crippled children of the English metropolis. She called the attention of the school board to the cruelty of compelling crippled children to mingle with the sturdier, rougher children at school.

Largely through her efforts the members of the board are now engaged in



MRS. HUMPHREY WARD.

the humane task of establishing in various sections of the city special schools for little cripples. Two of these have already been opened, one at Paddington and another at Bethnal Green.

At these schools every convenience and comfort has been supplied. Instead of hard wooden benches soft lounges are provided for the little cripples, and trained nurses are in constant attendance.

The average longevity in the United States was 35.2 in 1900.

San Francisco has one saloon for every twenty-two adult male inhabitants.

Since 1872 four thousand miles of railroads have been laid in the Japanese empire.

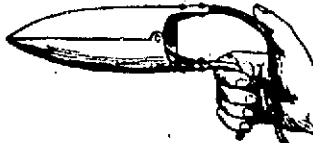
In Swedish towns the average marrying age of males is 30 years and of females 27.

BOON TO GARDENERS.

Simple Device For Transplanting and Removing Plants.

A very simple device has been invented which may be used for transplanting, inserting and removing plants from the ground; also for inserting fertilizer with the plants or at the sides of the plant roots. The device, as described by the Scientific American, consists of two jaws pivoted together and forming when closed a continuous round body, tapering to a point, and therefore adapted to be easily inserted in the ground. The handles, which extend upward from each jaw, are bent at right angles to the body and may be easily grasped in a single hand. Springs secured to these handles hold the jaws normally in closed position.

In using this device the plants may be placed therein when the planter is



A HANDY GARDEN PLANTER.

closed, and then after forcing the device into the ground the jaws are spread apart by pressure on the handles. Upon withdrawing the planter the plant will be left in the ground. It is obvious that at the same time of inserting a plant a fertilizer may be also inserted, or fertilizer alone may be inserted at the side of a plant or its roots.

While other devices for this purpose have heretofore been made, they are usually much larger, being designed to be operated by two hands and requiring foot power for forcing them into the ground. This planter, on the contrary, is of convenient size for small plants and may be very conveniently carried about and easily operated. Mr. John J. Olinger, of 145 West Twelfth street, New York city, has recently received a patent for this invention.

BACTERIA AS FERTILIZER.

Agricultural Department Thinks It Has Solved a Problem.

How to do away with the use of artificial fertilizers compounded from the nitrates of Peru and other dry countries and thus anticipate the nitrate famine predicted by many scientists is a problem which the United States agricultural department thinks it has succeeded in solving.

If its ideas and methods stand the test of use, as there is every reason to believe that they will, the farmer of the future instead of spending time and money for expensive fertilizers brought from the ends of the earth will merely empty the contents of a test tube into a barrel of water, let it stand overnight, soak his seeds in it and then plant them. The result will be even better, says Crittenden Marriott in the National, than that obtained from the older and more costly methods now in vogue.

Ballooning Across the Sahara.

A journey across the Sahara by balloon is being discussed by French aeronauts. M. Delaurax is very anxious to attempt a journey from Tunis to the Niger, the winds permitting. Comte Castillon de Saint-Victor, another French aeronaut, proposes to accompany him. Financial difficulties arise, however. To dispatch a balloon large enough to carry several aeronauts would entail a cost of about \$30,000. It is therefore proposed to make a trial journey with a balloon controlled by an automatic device, this meaning an expenditure of but \$1,000.



ELECTRICITY.

A most remarkable claim, the genuineness of which it is as yet impossible to test, says a cable dispatch published by the London Daily Mail from its Las Palmas correspondent, has been made by Senor Clemente Figueroa, engineer of woods and forests in the Canary Islands, for many years professor of physics at St. Augustine’s college at Las Palmas.

It seems that for many years he has been working silently at a method of directly utilizing atmospheric electricity—that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos—and making a practical application of it without the need of employing any motive force.

A true revelation might rob him of his reward, and even now while he claims to have succeeded he is silent concerning the exact principles of his discovery. He asserts, however, he has invented a generator by which he can collect electric fluid so as to be able to store it and apply it for infinite purposes—for instance, in connection with shops, railways and manufactures.

He says he expects its effect will be a tremendous economic and industrial revolution. He will not give the key to the invention, but declares that the only extraordinary point about it is that it has taken so long to discover a simple scientific fact.

In addition to the discovery the Daily Mail says that, according to letters received in London from his friends in Tenerife, Senor Figueroa has constructed a rough apparatus by which, in spite of its small size and defects, he obtains a current of 350 volts, which he utilizes in his own house for lighting purposes and driving a motor of twenty horsepower.

His inventions comprise a generator, a motor and a sort of governor or regulator, the whole apparatus being so simple that a child could work it.

A gentleman was being shown around London by a citizen, who said: “Now let us go and see the ‘Widows’ Home.”

The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose, and winked, and then said: “No, thanks; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for a breach of promise, and proved it on me. It cost me a matter of 120 pounds. No, sir; send the widows home in a cab.”

WHY POPLAIGH QUIT

BY MARLE OREN CUMMINS.

Poplaigh’s best friends called him a genius, his enemies declared he was a fool, and everybody admitted he was “queer.” But whatever you might say of him, no one could deny that he was ambitious and energetic, and when he started out to do a thing he either succeeded or knew the reason why. Lots of people I know haven’t the least idea why it is that they aren’t howling successes.

Poplaigh, when he made up his mind it was time for him to get married, wrote out a list of all the desirable girls he could think of, and proposed to 15 different ones the first week. The present Mrs. Poplaigh, No. 10, wasn’t a third way down on the list, so he told me the day after the wedding.

One night, after he had gone to bed, the inspiration came to Poplaigh that he was intended for a literary genius. He tossed and tossed all night in the throes of composition, like a true author, and as a result the next morning he wrote off four poems, two short stories and a farce.

These he promptly mailed to the seven best magazines he could think of, and on the afternoon of the same day he dashed off six more poems, a biography of Fustion and a dozen jokes.

Just the next day was when he really got down to work. I won’t tell you how many literary ventures he sent forth that day, for I know you wouldn’t believe me, but when the postman stopped with the evening mail that night and saw the pile of letters waiting for him to collect he promptly went to the nearest corner and rang up an express wagon.

On the fourth day, satisfied with his efforts, Poplaigh rested and awaited results, fully expecting to hear himself named before the week was up as poet laureate of the United States and worthy to draw a pension from the government.

The next day there were returned to him 13 of the children of his brain, accompanied by 13 beautifully colored and elegantly worded refusal slips. The next few days’ mail did not diminish in volume, and on Saturday night he was in possession of 33 literary abortions and as many refusal slips.

Now comes the genius, foolishness, or whatever you choose to call it, of Poplaigh. Another man would have become despondent; not so our friend. He determined to make a collection of refusal slips, and with the three dozen he had already obtained as a nestegg, he sent the 33 original contributions to as many different magazines and papers.

At the end of three months Poplaigh had slips from all the standard periodicals of the country and his collection was really becoming quite a curiosity.

He next determined to include weekly and semi-weekly papers, and finally added the more important dailies. His list now contained papers of every kind, of religious and political faith, police court journals, agricultural and farming periodicals.

His stamp bill was something enormous, but Poplaigh felt that he was repaid, for he had the finest collection of refusal slips in the country, and that’s saying a good deal, as those who know him have tried it.

At last he had returns from practically all the issues in the United States, except a small country magazine, the Farmers’ Weekly; a sectarian magazine of Baptist persuasion, the Religious Era, and a sporting paper, called the Pugilists’ Review.

This was a cinch,” said Poplaigh, and immediately sent a brief on “How to Shell Peas” to the paper devoted to agricultural pursuits, a tame description of a recent wrestling match to the Pugilists’ Review, and a sermon on “Salvation Without Water” to the Baptist magazine.

And now comes the funny part of it all. Imagine Poplaigh’s surprise at the end of the week to receive a letter of acceptance, with accompanying check, from each of the three publications.

Disgusted, but not disheartened, he immediately wrote three more articles and sent them to the same three papers. He purposely made them as dry and uninteresting as possible, and wrote on brown wrapping paper with his left hand, in order to prejudice the readers who had to look over the MS.

Fate, however, was still against him. Again he received three checks, and the editor of the religious magazine wanted him to become a staff writer and contribute a sermon weekly.

Highly indignant, Poplaigh determined to end this foolishness at once. He sent a sermon on “Brotherly Love” to the Pugilists’ Review; another on “Immortal Life” to the Farmers’ Weekly, and an account of a brutal prize fight to the Religious Era.

“You wouldn’t believe it, but every one of the three were accepted, and the editor of the religious magazine made Poplaigh a personal visit to again urge him to join its editorial force. The Pugilists’ Review sent him a copy of the paper with his sermon on “Brotherly Love” duly pencilled. They had printed it as a joke in the column “Fun of the Day.”

Poplaigh was a failure, a double distilled failure, so he told himself bitterly. He had tried to become an author and get things accepted, and had been sent numberless refusal slips. He had tried to get a collection of refusal slips and the editors insisted on accepting everything he wrote, and trying to make an author of him.

Poplaigh was furious. He consigned his immense collection of elegantly worded refusal slips to a back yard bonfire, returned the nine checks to the publishers, and registered a solemn vow never again to have anything to do with literature.

And this is the reason, if you are a subscriber to the Religious Era, the Farmers’ Weekly, or the Pugilists’ Review, that you have seen nothing of late from the pen of Poplaigh—Boston Globe.

A BIG STAMP COLLECTION.

Three Connecticut Sisters Accumulate the Largest Number Ever Cotton Together.

An enormous pile of canceled postage stamps, in which were a million and a half pieces, attracted much attention at an auction sale of rare stamps held recently in New York.

The stamp collectors who bid against one another for rare specimens were much interested in the big pile of “two-cent United States canceled, recent issues.” It was the first time that as many as 1,000,000 stamps have been assembled together for display in New York.

The big pile weighed 250 pounds and occupied 15 cubic feet of space. One of the largest dealers in New York said the stamps were accumulated by three sisters in a Connecticut town. After all three had died and the estate was settled up the stamps were found, most of them done up in neat packages of 1,000.

For years there has been a tradition in some parts of the country that if anyone would accumulate 1,000,000 postage stamps the government or some mysterious institution stood ready to pay \$1,000 for them.

For a Good Reason.

Carrie—Why did Clara give Jack the mitten?

Belle—She heard that he had been handling her reputation without gloves.—Town Topics.

BURGLAR AND ARTIST

BY HARRY PAIX.

The burglar was a man of a singularly quiet and retiring disposition. In his humble home, with such books and appliances as his means would permit, he made a study of mechanics, electricity, mineralogy, the police regulations, and other subjects of which the vulgar are for the most part content to remain ignorant. Yet he did not use his knowledge for the purpose of gaining fame or distinction; he did not attempt to take a degree at either of the universities; he never courted examinations or cross-examinations. That love of fame—cult etiam sapie boni indulgent—had no hold upon him. No interviewer had ever described in sympathetic language the cozy corner in the burglar’s library. And this was not only because he had no library, nor could it be entirely ascribed to the fact that his library—if he had one—would not have possessed a cozy corner. Nor must we hurriedly conclude that it was solely due to the fact that no interviewer had ever approached him. It was his shy and unobtrusive nature that made him shun publicity. He met all photographers—in their own terminology—with a decided negative. He had his work to do in the world, and he did it. But he did not talk about it.

He had not even confided to his wife and family—to whom he was devoted—the precise nature of his profession. He had even allowed his modesty to obscure his accuracy, and had represented himself as the night engineer of an electric lighting company. On Sunday evenings he delighted to gather his children about him and play to them upon the harmonium, an instrument with which he was partially acquainted. Then they would say good night to their dear papa, and dear papa would go to work.

His scientific knowledge greatly increased the safety and facility of his operations. Electric burglar alarms had no terrors for him; he knew far more about the forcing of any locked safe than the man who had made it; he never made the mistake of taking from the houses that he entered any souvenir of which the real value was doubtful. But one Sunday night he became the victim of a coincidence. He was visiting the house of an almost excessively celebrated artist, a man who made twenty thousand a year without overworking himself. The burglar had made all his preparations with his accustomed skill. He had allowed for everything—except one little fact, which he had not been in a position to know. The artist had drunk that night after dinner two cups of black coffee, or double the normal amount, and, in consequence, he was unable to sleep.

The burglar made no noise and no blunders. He severed those wires which appeared to require it, made his entry, and selected and packed his souvenirs of the occasion without a sound. It was all admirably done. The artist lying awake upstairs never had a suspicion that down below an expert though ostentatious burglar was going through his cabinet of precious gems and choosing examples with care and judgment. But it occurred to him that he was wasting his time in bed, and he went down to the studio. There he found the burglar just closing the small black bag which contained his collection. With great presence of mind, the artist stepped to his call box and rang for a messenger boy.

“Don’t move,” he said to the burglar, “or I shall have to hurt you.”

“I don’t wish to move,” said the burglar; “but I think you have made a mistake in ringing up a messenger boy. If I surmise, you intend him to fetch the police.”

“You surmise correctly.”

“It will be worse than an illustrated interview. The publicity will be enormous; your work will be interrupted; your house will be besieged by reporters. You will have to attend a law court and go into a witness box, where, in all probability, you will make a fool of yourself and appear to be a liar and a drunkard. Had you thought of this?”

“I had not.”

“But I had. I know that you are a perfect artist, concentrated in your work, shunning all vulgar curiosity.”

“It is true,” said the artist. “How did you know?”

“I also am an artist,” said the burglar, “though in different materials; and I know how carefully I avoid publicity myself. The work alone—that is enough for me. I should hate—almost as much as you would—the newspaper paragraphs with reference to your burglary and the impertinent questions of the gentlemen of the law.”

“There is something in what you say,” said the artist. “I should dislike it extremely. On second thoughts I will let you go. It is probably compounding a felony, but that cannot be helped. My sensitive nerves never stand the horrors that you described. Pity go at once.”

“Certainly,” said the burglar, as he picked up his bag.

“But, of course, you must leave those things behind.”

“I don’t see that,” said the burglar. “I have come a long way, taken a lot of trouble, and worked very hard. I deserve something for my pains. If you refuse, I shall sit down again, and you will have the disgusting work of handing me over to a policeman. I shall retort by charging you—with truth—with endeavoring to get me to conspire with you to commit a felony.”

“Very well,” said the artist, who always got rapidly tired of dealing with any practical question. “We’ll say halloo.”

They carefully divided the burglar’s selection between them. Just as they finished, the front-door bell rang.

“There’s the messenger boy,” said the artist. “What am I to say to him?”

“Well, this bag is still rather heavy,” said the burglar. “Just ask him to fetch a hansom.”

“I wouldn’t,” said the artist. “If I could think of anything else, but I can’t.”

A few minutes later the burglar, with his bag in his hand, climbed into the hansom. He had borrowed the fare from the artist.—Black and White.

His Honor Was Sorry.

“All I demand for my client,” shouted the barrister, in the voice of a man who was paid for it, “is justice.”

“I am very sorry I can’t accommodate you,” replied the judge; “but the law won’t allow me to give him more than two years.”—Tit-Bits.

Just Before Dawn.

Yeast—They say the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

Crimsonbeak—Yes; well I know when I’ve gone home in the morning, and knew my wife was waiting for me, things looked unusually black.—Youkers Statesman.

Interested.

“I hear that Gazzam is thinking of buying a horseless carriage,” said Manhattan.

“Indeed?” queried the Brooklynite. “And what have they named the baby?”—Judge.

Philosophy of a Lin.

“Do you know that Tomlinson is just like George Washington?”

“Why?”

“He can’t tell a lie.”

“Can’t tell a lie? He is the most gigantic liar in town.”

“Impossible!”

“Nothing of the sort. There is not a man of his acquaintance who believes a word that he says.”

“That proves what I say, for without deception there is no lie, and as no one believes Tomlinson he can’t tell a lie.”

—N. Y. Herald.

The Machelet’s Soliloquy.

To wed, or not to wed—That is the question.

Whether ‘tis better to remain single, And disappoint several women For a time, Or to marry, And disappoint one woman For life!

—Town Topics.

FOR NEXT YEAR’S ACADEMY.



Small Visitor—Want a model, sir?

Artist—No. I only paint fruit and flowers.

Small Visitor—Well, I’m a peach.—Moonshine.

Her Name.

“Twins Catherine Mary once, we guess, Though they say no one’s business If she looks at that wage.”

—Philadelphia Press.

A Smart Girl.

Clara—I like a man who smokes.

Dora—I don’t. They always come to call with their clothes saturated with it.

Clara—That’s the beauty of it. You can sniff a little, remark that you think the lump is smoking, and then turn down the light.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Modern Need.

“I am looking,” said the customer, “for a burglar-proof safe and a refrigerator combined.”

“I’m afraid you won’t find such an article, sir,” said the salesman.

“Then what’s a man to keep his meat in nowadays?”—Town Topics.

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Oray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	50c.
2 Quart Milk or Tea Boiler	15c.
1 Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
8 Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
15 Quart Preserving Kettles	21c.
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
12 Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
2 Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
8 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
8 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
10 Inch Pie Plates	10c.
8 Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2 Quart Tea Bins	60c.
5 Quart Tea Kettle	25c.
Wash Basins	25c.
Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the best Enamelled Ware in the market.

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Farmers & Gardeners

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are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted in the soil cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony’s seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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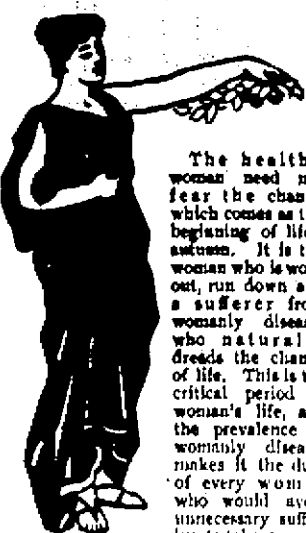
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The ill which vex so many women at the change of life are entirely avoided or cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong, and enables the weakest to pass through this trying change with the tranquillity of perfect health.

"I have been a very healthy woman, and this time has been very hard with me," writes Mrs. Maggie Morris, of Munson Station, Clearfield Co., Pa., Box 16. "I am come to the time of change of life, and I have been sick a great deal of late. When Mrs. Morris moved beside me I was sick in bed, and when she came to see me and we were talking over our sickness, Mrs. Morris told me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also 'Pellets.' I got her to bring me a bottle of each from the drug store and I used them. They did me a great deal of good, and I got two more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I never saw such a wonderful cure. Before I commenced your remedies I was good for nothing; was in such misery I hardly knew what to do with myself, now I can do all my work myself and feel well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

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comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic markets, at 15 percent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer goods, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into lactose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, due to organic disease or indigestion, Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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Fight In the Pass at luka

(Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.)

LUKA, Mississippi, fought Sept. 10, 1862, was a small affair for the armies engaged, but a mammoth one for the little handful of Ohio cannoneers who bore the brunt of it. Grant was then at Corinth, just holding on, as he had been all summer. The main Confederate and Federal armies of the west were then playing hide and seek in Tennessee, the Confederates under Bragg aiming northward for Kentucky.

Grant's nearest foe was the wily Sterling Price. Price had crossed his Missouri army over the Mississippi purposely to keep up a bluster around Corinth and prevent Grant from sending troops to Tennessee and Kentucky to help General Buell, who was opposing Bragg's invasion. In September Price was at Tupelo, south of Corinth, on the railroad. He could easily dash on Corinth if he wanted to, but instead of doing so he marched northeast and was debating the question of doubling by Grant and carrying his troops to Bragg in Tennessee. At the last moment he decided to attack Grant at Corinth and went into camp at luka, thirty miles east of that point, to wait for General Van Dorn's column to join him.

While Price was waiting for Van Dorn to come Grant decided to dispose of his audacious enemy. He sent out two divisions to attack luka from the south and a third division to attack from the west. It was a plan for a large battle, but Price didn't wait to see the affair through. One brigade of Grant's did about all of the fighting on the Federal side, and one battery of six guns, the Eleventh Ohio, stood by the brigade better than a whole division of supports could have done. There wasn't room for masses of infantry, but six guns don't need much space for spreading out.

Toward the close of Sept. 19 General Sanborn's Federal brigade was marching toward luka by the south road, feeling the way in anticipation of striking a Confederate outpost. The route lay through a heavy strip of woodland that separated two wide clearings held by the enemy, and upon entering the pass Sanborn's column drew the fire of Confederate artillery and infantry. The place was a capital one to lay an ambush, and Sanborn would have fallen into a trap had he been as reckless as some of the British brigadiers in South Africa, but instead of rushing blindly on he halted the line.

Now, the Confederates had chosen the place for a deadly blow to the Federals and rushed at Sanborn's column, expecting to crush it before it could form for battle. The moment of battle



OHIOANS AND TEXANS FIGHT FOR THE GUNS. The Eleventh Ohio guns wheeled from the narrow road into the woods and unlimbered on a slight elevation at the edge of the timber. The place was an ideal one if only the foe was daring enough to come on. And the foe did come. The cannon could sweep the roadway in front, also the edges of the clearings, which the Confederates must cross to get in on either flank of the battery.

On each flank of the battery and in the rear Sanborn posted his infantry regiments. All this preparation was done under a heavy fire of shell and bullets, and the line was ready not a moment too soon. Charging three columns deep, the Confederates rushed for the crest where the battery stood. The guns opened with canister, and the infantry alongside gave the daring assailants volley after volley of bullets.

The first charge was so easily repulsed that no doubt the men who had a hand in it thought they could easily repel a second and even a third with only half an effort. The battery was still intact. Its fighting force of fifty-four officers and men quite unharmed and enough ammunition on hand to double charge the guns for the next encounter.

Although other Federal guns had got into position, the Confederates were bent upon silencing those of the Eleventh Ohio in the mouth of the

As One Being.

Edith—I hear that you and Fred are quite interested in one another. Bertha—Don't you tell a soul, Edith, but really I believe Fred and I were made for each other. We have played golf together three times, and we never quarreled, except two or three times when Fred was clearly in the wrong.—Boston Transcript.

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 19-20, 1862

pass. The southern soldiers were all desperate men from across the Mississippi, from Missouri, Texas and Arkansas. Reforming their shattered ranks, they dashed in again with vigorous yells. A dense thicket screened them from the fire on the start; then they dropped below the bank of a ravine, finally bursting into view 100 yards from the muzzles of the Ohio guns. The cannoneers let go their double charges of canister, the infantry at the same time plying the charging ranks with well aimed bullets.

But while the cannon were good for all the enemy could bring against them their infantry supports only counted as men against men, and the enemy in front outnumbered them. Some in the rear and some on the left of the guns gave way. The Confederates followed up the success and passed the flank of the battery. Fresh companies of infantry were brought to the danger point hurriedly, and once more the assailants were hurled back, with cheers of victory on their lips. In rallying the fresh companies in the crisis three Federal colonels, Eddy of the Forty-eighth Indiana, Chambers of the Sixteenth Iowa and Boomer of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, were wounded.

New troops called in to save the threatened battery had their hands full at holding their own, and it dawned upon General Sanborn that the Ohioans, with the scattered companies of infantry close to it, must fight the battle of the guns alone in case the enemy came on again. They did come in the most desperate rush of the day. The battery was no longer in an ideal situation. The guns were still there, the enemy a good distance away, and there were sound men to load and fire. But the rapid double loads had used up nearly all the ammunition, and the infantry was busy defending its own lines.

Already the battery had taken some hard blows. Gunners had been shot down, horses had been hit and in their agony went plunging about, dragging limbers and caissons this way and that, rearing and kicking as a mob of terrified animals will. Yet there were cool heads on some of these gunners, and when the third charging column showed its flanks in the clearing on each side of the pass a shower of canister tore through its ranks, and the line halted and wavered.

Colonel Whitfield's Confederate regiment, the First Texas legion, advanced across the cleared ground, and the leader saw that the battery had the best of the situation so long as its shot held out. His men had already tasted the canister, but he ordered them to charge the guns at all hazards. They moved onward in an oblique course, joined by parts of two regiments that were directly in front. Using cold steel, the Texans found little to oppose them except lifeful doses of canister. They pressed up to the muzzles of the guns and past them, the Ohioans beating them off with revolvers and saber bayonets.

At last the enemy was in the battery. Some of the Federal infantry captains close at hand wanted to go to the rescue, but excited artillery tennis dashed into their ranks, striking down men and breaking up the formation. Nearly all of the battery horses were disabled, and the guns couldn't be removed. Bravely the handful of cannoneers stood by to defend their guns with the last drop of blood.

When the canister gave out and the Confederates had overrun the battery, bayoneting every man who refused to surrender, a few of the more desperate who were the least hurt dragged themselves to the trail of three of the cannon and spiked them. Some were killed in the attempt to spoil the remaining guns the same way.

The enemy didn't enjoy his triumph long, for the fresh Federal brigade of General Mower, with some of Sanborn's men, drove the Texans away. Around the guns lay eighteen dead Ohioans, killed with bayonets as they defended the pieces hand to hand. Out of fifty-four cannoneers who handled the guns forty-six had been killed or disabled. In the teams sixty horses out of seventy-two had been killed or disabled and six drivers wounded. It would be hard to find equal fighting in any battery during the whole war. It took a dozen average artillery fights for a crack battery to score a list of victims matching that of the Eleventh Ohio battery in the action fought while the sun was going down at luka forty years ago.

The battery fired away 100 rounds of canister, and the Confederates who made the first two charges had been frightfully punished. With a few more rounds perhaps the brave cannoneers would have come out victors all through. The Confederates recaptured the guns in a fourth charge, but did not take them from the battlefield.

The last charge of the Confederates ended the battle of luka. They were driven back. The storm of battle lulled, and the Federals went into bivouac in sight of the Confederates burying their dead. The Federals prepared to take up the fight on the 20th, but during the night Price's army retreated, leaving the Ohio guns, like grim sentinels, on the first line of battle.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Perhaps.

Editor—There is something lacking about the feet of this poem.

Poet (absently)—Perhaps it's shoes, sir.—Ohio State Journal.

He Wasn't It.

"My dear Miss Billmore," sadly wrote young Hankinson, "I retain a benevolent wish for you, in which you accept my offer of marriage. You will observe that it begins, 'Dear George.' I do not know who George is, but my name, as you know, is William."—Chicago Tribune.



MRS. BURKE-ROCHE, AGAIN PROMINENT IN NEWPORT SOCIETY.

After spending several seasons abroad Mrs. Burke-Roche, formerly one of the acknowledged social queens of Newport, has returned to that aristocratic watering place. Elm Court, her fine cottage on Bellevue avenue, is now the scene of elaborate preparations for the coming wedding of Miss Cynthia Roche, the daughter of the house. Mrs. Burke-Roche is the divorced wife of the eccentric younger brother of Lord Fernoy and is a daughter of Frank Work of New York.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET, SOON TO VISIT AMERICA.

Lady Henry Somerset, who will visit the United States in the fall to attend the W. O. T. U. convention at Portland, Me., is the president of the National British Women's Temperance association and president of the world's W. O. T. U. She is the foremost reformer among all the women of her country and is especially popular with the temperance people in America. Lady Henry Somerset is the eldest daughter of Earl Somers and was married to Lord Henry Somerset in 1873. She is the author of several widely read books on woman's work.



ELEANORA DUSE IN A NEW POSE.

Eleanor Duse, the celebrated Italian actress, is to visit this country again next season, playing in a new piece written for her by D'Annunzio.

Putting Him Off.

He proposed on his way home from church one Sunday evening. She was too young to marry and did not want him, but she said "Yes," with the stipulation that he should get her father's consent. The young man was happy until he discovered the next day that his adored one's father had been dead several years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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Fish Market,

298 Thames Street.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 6, 1902.

Today, Saturday, is the first anniversary of the assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo.

Four years ago next Tuesday, September 9th, the Ocean House burned. The debris has not been all cleared away yet.

Roland B. Molineux, the alleged poisoner of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, in New York, will have his second trial, beginning the first week in October.

When coal operators cease to make large profits out of strikes they will be willing to give more earnest thought to the subject of arbitration.

The tax rate in Fall River this year is \$18.20 on a \$1000 and the total valuation is \$75,407,197. The valuation of the city is less than double that of Newport, while her population is more than four times as great.

President Roosevelt has made many warm friends during his tour through New England. He has not only strengthened himself with the people, but he has done good work for his party in announcing a policy on the great national issues which in just meet the approval of all thoughtful, right-minded people.

The board of examiners of steam vessels appointed to inquire into the cause of the collision of the steamers Priscilla and Powhatan have just handed in their decision. They find that the officers of the vessels did all in their power to avert a collision and commend them for their promptness in looking to the safety of the passengers.

The thirteenth Congressional district in Massachusetts, the one now represented by Hon. Wm. S. Greene of Fall River, is in the midst of a sharp fight over Mr. Greene's successor. That gentleman very naturally desires to succeed himself. At the same time Hon. David F. Slade of the same city also desires Congressional honors and so the fight is on in good earnest.

Addison S. Hopkins, senator from Burrillville, and a prominent business man in that town, died Monday morning at his summer home in Edgewood, from heart trouble. He was 58 years old. Col. Hopkins had long been prominent in all town matters. He was a Colonel on Gov. Ladd's staff and had been many times chosen to the state senate. His place will be hard to fill.

Alabama with a population of 1,828,697, has a registration of only 188,818 voters, which is less than that of the city of Boston, with a population of less than 600,000. About one half the population of Alabama is colored. But the new constitution has disfranchised all the colored voters except about eight hundred. The talk of universal suffrage in the south is a delusion and a snare. In many counties in the state not a single negro was allowed to register.

Brown University follows Harvard in announcing that students who are competent will be permitted to complete their course for the A. B. degree in three years, and it is probable that this will soon be the rule among the leading colleges. Students who fail to come up to the requirements in the three years' course will, however, be required to take the regular 15 hours, per week in the fourth year. In this particular, Brown is still more exacting than Harvard in her conditions for securing the A. B. degree.

The terrible accident near Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday last makes one shudder to think how close the nation came to losing another chief executive. President Roosevelt escaped death by a narrow thread. Such an accident was the result of pure carelessness, and while the motorman of the electric car was undoubtedly the chief one to blame, yet some blame must attach to the driver of the President's carriage. He should not have attempted to cross the car tracks with an electric car in close proximity. While he had a right to presume that he had the right of way, he should not have taken any chances.

The money in circulation amounted to \$13.85 per capita in 1860, touched \$20.57 during the period of paper currency near the close of the war, but again fell below the \$20 mark until 1881, when it reached \$21.71 per capita. By 1892 it had reached \$24.60 per capita; in 1896 it was \$21.44; in 1900, \$26.93; and in 1902, \$28.40 per capita, the highest point that it has ever reached. Deposits in savings banks amounted to \$1,138,576 in 1820, \$8,978,804 in 1830, \$43,431,130 in 1850, \$149,277,504 in 1860, \$549,674,358 in 1870, \$819,106,978 in 1880, \$1,524,844,506 in 1890, \$1,810,597,023 in 1895 and \$2,597,004,580 in 1901. Meanwhile the individual deposits in national banks had grown from \$500,910,573 in 1865 to \$3,111,600,196 in 1902. The number of farms increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,739,657 in 1900; the value of farms and farm property from \$4,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$20,000,000,000 in 1900, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,938,000,000 in that year to \$3,764,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from \$544,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,981,000,000 in 1900.

State Politics.

The Democratic newspapers of the State tell us that the choice for gubernatorial candidates lies between Dr. Garvin and Mayor Fitzgerald of Pawtucket; that Charles E. Gorman of Providence will doubtless be the candidate for Congress in the first district and Mayor Greene of Woonsocket in the second district. The party loudly boasts of its ability to carry all the cities in the state, elect its governor, Representatives in Congress and the General Assembly. In short it is claiming everything in sight. The Democratic conventions are to be held October 1st, and the candidates selected by the managers will then be put forward to represent the party at the polls in November.

In the Republican ranks the present state officials will probably all be re-nominated. There is no reason why they should not again represent the party. They have performed their various duties faithfully and have conducted themselves in a proper manner. For Congress Messrs. Bull and Capron will again be the nominees, both of whom deserve and will doubtless receive a re-election. Rhode Island can be better served by men of experience than she can by green hands. The positions on important committees held by our two Congressmen could not be obtained by new men however able. Neither could new men exert the influence among their colleagues that men of long experience exert. During the last session of Congress Mr. Capron was more frequently called upon to preside as speaker pro tempore than any other member. Mr. Bull as the head of the important Committee on Accounts and a prominent member of the Naval Committee is in a position to do much service for the state.

Newport.

This is the way Sir Philip Burne-Jones, an English artist of repute, speaks of Newport: Newport is truly a most wonderful place. It is unique. Nothing like it exists, I fancy, in all the world. Luxury has never elsewhere risen to such a pitch. Display was never elsewhere so organized and perfected. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. It is like the pageant of some splendid barbaric dream.

The atmosphere of wealth is really oppressive. It rather numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags. The women, their gowns, their jewels, the splendor of their houses—maybe Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to those fabled days to find anything to liken all this to.

Carrie Nation.

Carrie Nation came down from Fall River Wednesday in the steamboat Priscilla. She boarded the boat determined to teach the wicked steamboat line a lesson in temperance, and she told Purser Ward of her intention. The purser is a meek man, ordinarily, but he laid down the law to Mrs. Nation in no uncertain way.

"Madam," he said, "you may do anything you like aboard this craft, but please keep that little hatchet of yours out of sight. We do not want to be rude, but if we are it will be your fault."

The Western Amazon appealed to the captain of the Priscilla, who shook his head and intimated that his passenger might get into trouble in the event of her trying to force her way in to the cubby-hole-like barroom, forward, below decks.

"You may spout as lively as a right whale," said the skipper. "Sail into them with every battery working, but don't chop up our furniture. It cost money."

Mrs. Nation began to talk to the crowd the moment the boat left Newport. She said that all Republicans and Democrats of the country were murderers in sanctioning the liquor law, and said she regretted that the Populists were fast going the same way. At this point a dapper chap with a husky voice and an unsteady gait stammered out:

"Good morning, Carrie."

"Oh, you are full of booze," she shouted. "Go into your stateroom and sleep it off."

Somebody in the crowd then asked Mrs. Nation how her husband was.

"Oh, he's a chuckle-headed fool," was her reply. "If I thought he was on this boat I'd jump overboard."

At the end of the talk the managers passed the hat among the crowd. A heap of greenbacks rewarded their efforts.

While coming ashore Mrs. Nation encountered a half-drunken man-of-warman who was bound to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, from the torpedo station in Newport. The webfoot carried a tiny parrot in a huge cage, and indulged in a choice collection of billingsgate.

Mrs. Nation walked over to the sailor, slapped him on the starboard shoulder, flashed her port optic and thundered with her biggest gun:

"Young man, do you know you are going to hell?"

"Never," said the sailor. "Not on your life, madame."

"You are! You are!" said Mrs. Nation.

"I'm not," said the sailor. "I'm going to God's country, New York."

After more badinage Mrs. Nation walked away. (She went to Pennsylvania after leaving the Priscilla.)

Portsmouth.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Adelaide M. Greenman, of Narragansett Pier, to Mr. Reuben Wallace Peckham, on Sept. 10th. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents at the Pier.

Jamestown.

The Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown, closed on Thursday. This is the earliest date that this hotel has closed, it generally keeping open until the middle or later part of September.

Weather Bulletin.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 5.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross southeast September 4 to 8, warm wave 8 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about September 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valleys 12 to 14, eastern states 15.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about September 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about September 13, great central valleys September 15, eastern states 17.

Temperature of the week ending September 15 will average about normal in the northwest and in southwest, above normal on Pacific coast, below in Ohio valley, lake region and northeastern states and about in southeastern states. Rainfall will be below normal in southwest, about in southeast, below in northeast, below in northwest and about on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin low temperatures will prevail in northwest and southwest while temperature will be moderate on Pacific slope, low temperatures in Ohio valley, about great lakes and in northeastern states, moderate in southeastern states. Very similar weather will prevail, as to the up and down movements of temperature, over all of North America during balance of September and the difference in degrees of cold in different sections will not be much of a departure from that which is usual at this season.

In a general way not much rain from about 8 to 25. Large increase of rain last week of month and killing frosts as far south as frost occurs at this season. This last frost will be more severe in Ohio valley and northeastern states than in South west.

As used in these bulletins northwest, southwest, northeast and southeast have reference to four divisions of Canada and United States east of Rockies. Pacific slope is that part lying west of Rocky mountain crest.

One peculiar feature will be noticeable in September temperature, a great rise from about 8 to 25. This is contrary to the normal condition and will be a fair test of long range forecasting. The rise will not be continuous, but fluctuating, each high point going higher than the last one.

I expect severe storms during the week ending September 30, accompanied by all kinds of weather, snow and frost in north, warm rains in south, high winds generally.

The cold wave due on meridian 90 about 9 will go to low temperatures for September and our women who are in love with their flowers and plants that are out would better cover them.

No Record Broken.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt started from this city for New York Thursday morning to break the automobile record for the trip. He used his new Mercedes machine, which he brought out early in the summer. It is of 40 horse power, and is said to have made on its trial trip an average of 70 miles an hour.

He left Pinard cottage No. 5 at 8:10, speeding across the city to the Jamestown ferryboat; 17 minutes later Conanicut was reached, and at 9 the ferry to Narragansett was taken. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends reached Narragansett a quarter of an hour later, and in less than two minutes they were off for New London. Mr. Vanderbilt's chauffeur had with him a duplicate set of tires and many extra parts for the machine.

Groton was reached at 12:30, and there the party were compelled to wait 10 minutes to be ferried across the Thames to New London. Mr. Vanderbilt halted at the New Mohican Hotel at 1:10, and he and his friends passed a half-hour at luncheon in the grill room.

The flyer reached New Haven at 5:20 and stopped 15 minutes. Mr. Vanderbilt passed through Bridgeport at 6:30 o'clock, about the time he had hoped to end the run in New York.

Rear Admiral Cooper, the new commandant of the Newport Naval Station, hoisted his flag on the Constellation on Thursday, making Newport again a flag station instead of being divided into several smaller stations under the commands of officers of lower rank. Captain W. W. Mead has relieved Captain J. J. Hauker in command of the Naval Training Station.

Mr. Samuel S. Almy died on Wednesday after a long illness. He was a well known resident of this city, having been employed in a number of positions here. The last position that he filled was that of assistant in the office of his brother, the late Abram Almy. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. M. Clifton King.

The ridiculous rumpus aroused by the alleged visit of the Duchess of Marlborough to the flagship of Admiral Higginson while the "war" was in progress has been made still further ridiculous by a publication of the fact that the visit never occurred. Imagination sometimes accomplishes a great deal.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R. of this city received an official visit from Department Commander George H. Cheney Wednesday evening. The Commander was accompanied by the members of his staff.

Mr. Galen Davis was thrown from his bicycle on Spring street Monday evening and had a wrist broken. He was taken into Dr. Sweet's office, where the bone was set.

Mr. W. J. O. Young, formerly of Newport, now of North Haverhill, N. H., has been in town the past week. He left for New Hampshire last night.

Some men make fortunes out of old things, and others starve while trying to invent new ones.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Run Away From
Is the Kind You Run To
See the
Bottle
of
CASA
at
the
Drug
Store
of
Dr. H. H. H. H.

Washington Matters.

Calm before the Political storm—Republican Prospects Good in Indiana—Tillman Bill on Top in South Carolina—The Coal Strike.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1902.

Although a calm pervades political affairs at the present time, the coming campaign promises to be conducted on whirlwind lines, at least in so far as the republican side of it is concerned. Probably never before has such a galaxy of able speakers been summoned together as those who have signified their willingness to speak this fall. Ever since the adjournment of Congress, Colonel Casson, of Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, has been working indefatigably with this end in view, and, judging from a letter he wrote recently to a friend in the Department of Agriculture, his work has not been in vain. The formal campaign will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, who will address an immense audience in Boston on October 8. Secretary Wilson will speak in Iowa, and the attorney general has promised a number of brilliant speeches on the trust question, although time and place has not yet been determined. The three great leaders of the House, Representatives Payne, Dabell and Grosvenor, will be heard in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia and probably in several other states. Speaker Henderson will be provided with a private car and will evade republican doctrines in almost every doubtful state, if any state can be properly called doubtful. Representative Littlefield of Maine, whose reputation as a powerful and persuasive orator is well-known, will go to California to assist in the good work. Representatives Landis and Watson will take the stump and work with exceptional energy. Representatives William Alden Smith, Corliss and Hamilton, all of Michigan, will be heard in many states outside their own. The great meetings to be held in the large cities will be cared for very largely by prominent senators, Messrs. Hanna, Foraker, Spooner, Quarles, McComas and others having promised every assistance. The republican committee has been economical in its expenditures for literature with a view to conserving its funds for the purpose of enabling the leading exponents of republican policy to explain by word of mouth the benefits to be derived by retarding a strong republican majority in Congress. Mr. Munt Halstead will address New York audiences on the Philippine question and Mr. Ferdinand Ziegler, president of the Commercial Travelers' Club, will address Swedish, Polish and German audiences. In the light of the vigorous campaign which will be conducted by the republican leaders the efforts of the democrats seem somewhat futile.

Mr. W. A. Wishard, Solicitor of Internal Revenue of the Treasury, has just returned from Indiana and describes the situation in that state in glowing terms. He says that a full corps of state officers, with the exception of governor and lieutenant governor, will be elected and that he regards the prospects of every republican candidate as good, notwithstanding that the campaign has not actually opened. Mr. Wishard bases his sanguine predictions on the fact that the democrats are badly divided and are fighting among themselves. He says the free silver democrats and the gold democrats can never unite, that they are both absolutely tenacious of their own views and are suspicious of each other. In fact, he states that in many instances the hatred by the silver faction of the gold faction is more bitter than that felt for the republicans. Under these circumstances, there will be much scratching of ballots and the republican ticket will be elected by a majority of from 15,000 to 25,000.

The apparent triumph for Senator Tillman in South Carolina is regarded with a certain complacency by the republican leaders. They say that a reform of the democratic organization would have made for its longer life in the state, but that Tillmanism is disgusting to the better element and that the sooner the voters appreciate that their only alternative is to elect democratic candidates, the sooner the state may be placed in the republican column. While Senator Tillman's nephew was defeated at the primaries in the gubernatorial contest and in that defeat a certain amount of prestige will be lost to the "pitchfork senator", nevertheless the probable successful candidate will be a man after Tillman's own stamp and for the present there is little hope for reform in the state. The supremacy of Tillman is, too, a warning to the gold democrats who realize that so long as such men can control the party the currency of the country would not be safe in their hands.

A building which promises to be one of the most beautiful in the city of Washington is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in October. It is the Carnegie Library for the building and establishment of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie donated to the city of Washington \$500,000. The building which is an imposing structure is built on massive lines with little attempt at ornamentation. In addition to a reading room for adults, one for children and a newspaper room, it contains accommodations for approximately 300,000 books. Every attention has been given to the lighting and ventilation and the massiveness of the walls is a guarantee that it will remain a boon to Washingtonians and a monument to the great benefactor many years after his generation shall have passed away. The committee which has the matter in charge is making arrangements for elaborate dedicatory exercises and it is anticipated that Mr. Carnegie will himself be present.

The death of Congressman de Graffenried of Texas will be a matter of regret to all who have come in contact with the genial Texan. Mr. de Graffenried's death came very suddenly, while he was staying at a Washington hotel, away from friends and family. He was a powerful man and the nature of health. In fact, he was generally known as "the Black Eagle of the Piney Woods," a title for which he had a great fondness.

The news comes from New York and is generally credited, that the great anthracite coal strike will end on next Tuesday. The fear that the price of coal would be seriously enhanced by the forced idleness of the mines has been an occasion of worry to the republican leaders, as they feared it might have some effect on the fall elections but that fear is dissipated by the encouraging news in regard to the mines.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE man or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, honest, capable, cashed of \$1000.00 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Manager, 340 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 5-23-107

SHREDDED WHEAT WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

Builds Strong Bodies, Sound Teeth, and Makes Possible the Natural Condition of Health, because no part has been removed from Nature's Perfect Whole—the wheat.

Sold by all Grocers. Send for the Vital Question (free) and learn the whole truth.

THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

William E. Brightman has sold for J. Stacy Brown, a lot of land near Friendship street, to A. B. Sanders of Boston.

William E. Brightman has sold for J. Stacy Brown a lot of land near Friendship street to A. B. Sanders of Boston.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Plattsburgh, said: "If by trust, we mean merely a big corporation then I ask you to ponder on the utter folly of the men who say they destroy the trusts without giving you an idea of what he means really to do. I will go with him if he says destroy the evil in the trusts. I will try to find out that evil. I will seek to apply remedies. But if his policy is to destroy the trusts in a way that will destroy all our prosperity—no."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point.

ANDERSON, R. I.—The opposite "CHIEF" being all studied with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply at Mr. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Honora, wife of John Sheehan, of 35 Callender avenue, aged 42 years.

In this city, 31 inst., at the residence of her parents 674 Thimmes street, Virginia May, infant daughter of Lizzie and John McKay.

In this city, 31 inst., Samuel S. Almy, aged 35 years.

In this city, 2d inst., at the Newport Hospital, James Harrington, of 21 Stockholm street, aged 31 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Alice D., wife of Abraham L. Ash, aged 15 years.

In this city, 1st inst., William James, son of James and Martha Kyle, aged 8 months and 12 days.

In this city, 31st ult., Benjamin, son of Maria and the late Christopher Freeborn, aged 20 years.

In Tiverton, 30th ult., Ann Howland, in his 81st year.

In Tiverton, 30th ult., Mary, daughter of John H. and Mary Nolan, aged 3 years.

In Providence, 31st ult., Martha, widow of William W. Chance, 75, 31st ult., Lucy A., widow of William Coggeshall, 75, 1st inst., Almira T., wife of Edward I. Ham, 81.

Investment Properties

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In all parts of the City.

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,

91 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

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Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. H. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR INDIGESTION. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR COLIC. FOR PAIN IN THE LIVER.

Wanted—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE man or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, honest, capable, cashed of \$1000.00 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Manager, 340 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 5-23-107

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STABBED HER HUSBAND

Boston, Sept. 6.—At their home at No. 1 Wilkes street, Mrs. Helen Harris (colored) stabbed her husband, Timothy, in the neck last night, inflicting a wound two inches deep which may prove fatal, as the man is suffering from internal hemorrhages. Mrs. Harris declared that the cutting was done while they were fooling. The police, however, claim that Harris was chasing his wife with a knife when she turned upon him and stabbed him. The police have been trying for some time to obtain a warrant against him for assaults upon his wife.

Found Human Hand on Lawn

Dover, N. H., Sept. 5.—A severed human hand which was found by L. K. Ross of this city on the lawn in front of his house yesterday set the police to investigating. The hand proved to be the one amputated from John O'Brien three weeks ago. After amputation, the member was thrown into a furnace, in which there was no fire. On the furnace being cleaned out later, the hand, together with the other contents, was thrown into the back yard, and it is thought that some dog carried the member to where it was found.

Stabbed in the Throat

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 5.—Joseph H. Moses, a negro, who attended a ball given last night as the concluding feature of the colored Odd Fellows' convention, was stabbed in the throat by another negro, James Merrill, and six stitches were necessary to close the wound. Moses was talking with Merrill's wife on the sidewalk in front of the hall, and this fact, together with a remark by Moses that Merrill was wanted in Providence for larceny, infuriated the latter. Merrill is under arrest.

Steamship Officers Exonerated

Providence, Sept. 6.—The officers of steamers Powhatan and Priscilla, which on Aug. 14 were in collision during a fog, were yesterday exonerated from all blame by the United States inspectors, as the testimony showed no lack of vigilance on either craft. One of the Priscilla's crew was killed and the lives of over 600 people were endangered by the collision, which damaged the Powhatan badly and nearly cut the big sound steamer in two.

Sheriff Living Up to Statutes

Portland, Me., Sept. 5.—Sheriff Dunn caused a sensation yesterday when he served notice on the owners of four hotel buildings in this city against which there are records of previous conviction for liquor selling, that if there were further violations of law in these places he should hold them responsible under the statutes which provide that owners of buildings where liquors are sold may be indicted for maintaining nuisances.

To Be Tried For Arson

Boston, Sept. 5.—James M. Rogers, the negro wanted in North Carolina on a charge of arson, is beyond the jurisdiction of any court in this state. After Judge Hammond of the supreme court had denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, having for its object the release of the prisoner, an officer from North Carolina hustled Rogers out of the state, while his lawyer was applying to the federal court for a writ of habeas corpus.

Clothing Caught Fire

Boston, Sept. 5.—While engaged in ironing at her home in Roxbury yesterday Mrs. Annie C. Brown, 50 years old, was burned by her clothing becoming ignited from the store. She died last night. Her niece, Lena Brown, was badly burned about the hands in an attempt to extinguish the flames.

Brookfield Loses Town Hall

Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 5.—Fire yesterday destroyed the town hall, which was valued at \$60,000. An engine house was burned, besides the town hall, and other property was damaged. The loss on all is about \$70,000.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

August 1902.

STANDARD TIME.

STRUCK BY A CAR

**President Roosevelt's Carriage
Wrecked at Pittsfield**

AGENT CRAIG IS KILLED

**Chief Executive Sustained but Slight
Injuries, While Secretary Cortelyou
Is Cut and Bruised—Governor Crane
Escaped Without Being Hurt**

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 4.—The President of the United States escaped a tragic death by only a few feet in a collision between his carriage and an electric street car in this city yesterday, while one of his most trusted guards, Secret Service Agent William Craig, was instantly killed and David J. Pratt of Dalton, who was guiding the horses attached to the vehicle, was seriously injured.

President Roosevelt himself was badly shaken up, but received only a slight facial bruise. Secretary Cortelyou, who occupied a seat directly opposite the chief executive in the limousine, sustained a minor wound in the back of the head, and Governor Crane, who sat beside the president, extricated himself from the wreck practically without a scratch. The carriage was demolished by the impact of the rapidly moving car and the wheel horse on the side nearest the car was killed outright. The crew and passengers of the street car escaped injury.

The president and party were driving from this city to Lenox through South street, which was lined with cheering people, and the catastrophe occurred in the plain view of hundreds whose happiness at the advent of the nation's chief was suddenly turned to poignant grief.

Just at the foot of Howard hill the road bends a little and teams are compelled to cross the street railway tracks to the east side. The railroad then continues at one side of the street instead of in the center. Just at this point the upgrade of the hill begins and but a short distance beyond the crossing there is a narrow bridge spanning a small brook.

The trolley car approached the road crossing under a good head of speed with gong clanging just as the driver of the president's carriage turned his leaders to cross the track. On one side of the chief executive's carriage rode two mounted troopers of the local cavalry company and the horseman on the left of the landau had turned onto the track, with the trolley car immediately behind, then though some yards distant. Alarmed by the clanging gong they both turned in their saddles and waved vigorously to the motorman to stop his car. Almost at the same instant Governor Crane rose to his feet and likewise motioned to the motorman.

The latter desperately tried to stop his car, but it was too late. It crashed into the carriage as a loud moan went up from the frenzied onlookers who thronged the roadside, and who but a moment before were cheering the president. The horsemen managed to get their frightened animals out of the way just in time and the car struck the rear wheel of the carriage on the left side and ploughed through to the front wheel of the vehicle, which received the full force of the blow.

The carriage was upset in the twinkling of an eye and one horse fell dead on the tracks. The other three powerful grays attached to the vehicle started to run and dragged by them and pushed by the force of the car the wrecked carriage was moved 30 or 40 feet. Agent Craig fell from his seat immediately in front of the car and it passed completely over his body. Driver Pratt, in falling, struck the dead horse immediately in front of him and rolled off clear of the car, thus escaping a similar fate. President Roosevelt, Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou were thrown together in the bottom of their carriage.

Almost instantly a score of men jumped to the heads of the frightened horses and stopped their further progress. Governor Crane was the first to get to his feet, escaping entirely unhurt. He turned immediately to the president, helped the latter to arise and together they assisted Secretary Cortelyou. The president's lip was cut and blood was flowing from the wound. His clothing was much disarranged and he was severely shaken up. Secretary Cortelyou had a severe wound in the back of his head from which blood was flowing freely. The president quickly regained his composure and the three soon after repaired to the residence of Charles R. Stevens.

But a few moments after the collision three doctors arrived and attended the president and his secretary. Half an hour later the party resumed the journey to Lenox.

Motorman Madden and Conductor Kelly remained in the station house from 10 o'clock in the morning, when they were placed under arrest, until 6:20 last evening, when bail was furnished. The charge against them is manslaughter. Bail for the motorman of \$5000 was furnished and Kelly was bailed in the sum of \$2500. Kelly is 25 years old, single, and has been employed on the railway for three years. Motorman Madden is 32 years old, and has a wife and five children.

No one on the car seems to be able to explain how the accident happened. Even the motorman and persons on the front seat are apparently unable to tell why it was not avoided.

What Anti-Imperialists Will Do

Boston, Sept. 5.—After a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Anti-Imperialist league yesterday a declaration was issued that "the anti-imperialists will aid in the election of members of congress who are opposed to continued occupation of the Philippines and who are in favor of the establishment of an independent government without delay."

TWO THOUSAND PERISHED

Further Mayon on Island of Martinique by Volcanic Eruption

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 5.—Steamer Yare arrived here last evening from the island of Martinique. She brings the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred there Wednesday night, and that about 2000 people are said to have perished. Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

The British steamer Savan arrived here yesterday from the island of Trinidad. She was covered with dust and reports that she ran into a dense cloud of dust while 20 miles south of St. Vincent.

President at Oyster Bay

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay at 8:20 o'clock last night but little the worse for his thrilling experience of the morning. His right cheek is swollen, there is a black bruise under his right eye and his mouth is slightly swollen. Otherwise he shows no effects of the accident. He will go south the latter part of the week, according to the original schedule and will be accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou's nose is badly bruised, there is a lump on the back of his head and bruises behind his left ear and on his body.

Miners Resort to Violence

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The skirmish between the strikers and the guards at the Pocahontas Collieries company's mines, after the firing of the mine by the strikers yesterday, has greatly enraged the miners in the Flat Top coal field from the fact that several of their side were severely injured. It is thought here that before tonight troops will be either in the Flat Top region or on their way there. Many shots have been fired from ambush in the direction of non-union miners going to and from work in the Flat Top field.

Higher Prices for Milk

Boston, Sept. 4.—After considering the crop conditions and other factors, the farmers supplying the Boston milk contractors with that commodity, at a meeting yesterday, voted to demand 40 cents a can from the Boston contractors during the coming winter. Last winter's card price was 36 cents a can, but the actual price paid went as high as 37 1/2 cents. Every can contains 8 1/2 quarts.

Work of Professionals

Boston, Sept. 3.—Albert E. Ives, the manager of the Boston Ice company at Revere, who was clubbed and shot at the office of the company in that town, is still at the Frost hospital in Chelsea, but he is resting comfortably and will recover. None of his injuries are considered dangerous. That the robbery was the work of professionals is unquestioned by the police.

Manufacturer Kills Himself

Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 2.—The body of Frank A. Goodell, one of Haverhill's prominent shoe manufacturers, was found in his office last evening, he having committed suicide by shooting. No reason is known for the suicide. The condition of the body indicated that life had been extinct about 24 hours. Goodell was 55 years old and was prominent in social circles.

To Consider Nurses' Grievances

Boston, Sept. 4.—A special meeting of the state board of insanity had been called for yesterday to consider the Worcester asylum trouble, where a number of nurses recently refused to remain on duty on account of grievances against the management, but a quorum could not be obtained. Another meeting will be called to consider the matter.

Johnson In 1904

Cedar Point, O., Sept. 4.—The Democratic state convention here yesterday was principally the occasion of booming its presiding officer, Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, for the presidency and of introducing into Ohio politics Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational church at Cincinnati, who was nominated for governor.

Sectional Feeling Buried

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—General Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued an appeal addressed to the Grand Army veterans that they contribute funds to aid in the erection of a home for ex-Confederate veterans now being built at Mission Creek, Ala. Mr. Torrance pays a high tribute to the bravery of the men who wore the gray.

Challenger to Be of Steel

London, Sept. 5.—In planning Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Mr. Fife has introduced many unexpected features. His experiences with recent challengers have made him distrustful of new metals and alloys. The contract which the Denny's have in hand provides for the building of a cup racer wholly of steel.

Czar and Wife Disappointed

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The news of the czar's miscarriage has cast a gloom over the Danish court, as her confinement was expected this week. King Christian received a telegram saying that the patient was progressing nicely under the circumstances. The czar and dowager czarina are very downcast.

Yachtsman Drowned

Chatham, Mass., Sept. 2.—Oscar Nickerson, one of the prize winners in the yacht races of the Pleasant Bay Yacht club yesterday, was drowned on the way home from the races. A sudden squall struck the yacht and it capsized. Nickerson was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

Wray Challenges Towns

Boston, Sept. 5.—The Globe announces that James Wray, the professional sculler and coach of the Weld (Harvard) Boat club, is out with a challenge to George Towns of England to row a match race for the professional championship of the world, and has posted a forfeit with The Globe to show his earnestness to meet the conqueror of Jake Gaudin.

GOES TO SOLONS

**To Decide Who Shall Be Next
Governor of Vermont**

M'CUULLOUGH LOST HEAVILY

**Owing to the Large Vote Cast For
Clement, the Bolting Republican
Candidate—Most Interesting Elec-
tion Ever Held in the State**

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 4.—With complete returns from the 246 cities and towns of the state the result of Tuesday's gubernatorial vote is figured as follows:

John G. McCullough, 31,778; Felt W. McGettrick, 7200; Percival W. Clement, 28,117; Joel O. Sherburne, 2525.

Since a majority over all is necessary to elect, there has been no choice of governor and lieutenant governor by the people, and the election will be thrown into the general assembly, which meets in October next, and in this body the friends of General McCullough claim that he will have at least a majority of at least 15 over all the other candidates.

The total vote cast, 69,622, as against 67,009 in 1900, showing a gain in an of year of 2523 over the total vote in a presidential year, indicates the unprecedented interest manifested in the issues of the election, chief of which is the question changing the present prohibitory law.

The Republicans have elected Frederick F. Fleetwood, secretary of state; John L. Bacon, treasurer; Horace F. Graham, auditor, and also re-elected Congressman David J. Foster and Kittredge Haskins.

The county tickets elected are all Republican, with the exception of Rutland, Grand Isle, Washington and Chittenden counties, where fusion or Democratic tickets were successful.

While the senate of 1900 was wholly Republican, the upper branch of the next general assembly will comprise five Democrats, and 25 Republicans, a majority of whom will favor high license and several of whom will favor the election of Clement as governor.

From the returns of 235 out of 246 representatives elected 144 are straight Republicans, 41 high license, 47 Democrats, one labor and three not indicated. It is generally supposed that all the license representatives will support Clement, and it is claimed also that not all of the regular Republicans will support McCullough.

The best idea of the change over in votes in both the Democratic and Republican parties is shown by the comparison with the vote of the same 200 cities and towns in 1900, which gave Slickney (Rep.) 39,665, Senter (Dem.) 14,430, and all others 1290. Clement showed great strength in the large cities, his home town, Rutland, giving him a majority of 1214, out of a total vote of 1859. The returns show that McCullough did not begin to hold the Republican vote, Clement getting his strength from this defection, to which was added, it is claimed, about one-half of the total Democratic strength in the state. The Prohibitionist vote was heavy for that party.

The election will go down in history as the most interesting ever known in the Green Mountain state, there having been a spirited contest from the time the conventions were held until the last ballots were deposited.

Without a Representative

Barre, Vt., Sept. 5.—After taking many ballots without an election for representative, the freeman's meeting at Washington has adjourned. Three candidates ran so close together that no one could secure a majority. That town will not be represented in the legislature.

Savable Wins Rich Futurity

New York, Sept. 1.—Savable, carrying the colors of John A. Drake, finished first in the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay. Savable won a stake of little less than \$50,000 for his owner, John A. Drake is credited with having won the largest bet ever made by a turfman in this country. His winnings amounted to more than \$100,000.

Auto Speeder Comes to Grief

Newton, Mass., Sept. 4.—While speeding his automobile on Commonwealth avenue boulevard, P. G. Lewis of Boston lost control of his machine and collided with a tree, Lewis fracturing his thigh and receiving a number of severe cuts on the head and body. The automobile was completely wrecked.

Funds Are Missing

Providence, Sept. 1.—Temporary Receiver Arthur W. Joyce has been made permanent receiver of the Providence Home Benefit company, whose cashier, DeWitt C. McCleave, is missing. At the hearing the bookkeeper said that funds to the amount of \$8000 or \$9000 were missing.

Sawmill Owners' Ultimatum

Bangor, Me., Sept. 2.—The sawmill owners announce that the mills will not be opened except as non-union establishments and with 11 hours constituting a day's work. The operators are on strike for 10 hours and the recognition of their union.

Fined For Speeding Motors

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2.—For fast motoring, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. A. M. Burder, Robert Cutting and W. W. Sherman were arraigned in court yesterday and fined \$10 and costs each.

Shot and Robbed

Newport, Vt., Sept. 5.—George Buchanan, a young man of this town, was attacked by a highwayman in a lonely place between Newport and Batesville, shot through the arm and left unconscious by the roadside. When he recovered his senses he found that \$50 which he had in his pocket had been taken. The robber escaped.

It is difficult to understand how the misdeeds of our army and navy are to be so conducted as to show the rest of the world that our army on shore can repel any navy and at the same time demonstrate that our navy can land on any shore, no matter how well guarded by forts and land forces.—Boston Herald.

"The czar's cousin," as Grand Duke Boris continues to be called, though such an explanation is unnecessary, has fallen on velvet, and the splendors of Newport society must serve to dim his memories of Chicago, if nothing more. But don't let him be too grateful. Newport needed a fresh lion to lead around. Jaded appetites may well like the taste of Russian bear, served with sauce Imperiale.—Boston Herald.

CARR'S LIST OF
Popular Books.

The Virginian, by Owen Wister.
The Conqueror, by Gertrude Atherton.
The Story of Mary MacLane, by herself.
Stronger than Love, by Mrs. Alexander.
Those Delightful Americans, by Mrs. Everard Coates.
A Girl of Virginia, by Lucy M. Thurston.
Elwell on Bridge.
In the Fog, by Richard Harding Davis Paper Edition.

Newport Trust Co.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1902.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY, held this instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: George F. Baker, Edward J. Herwind, Samuel P. Colt, George G. DeWitt, Henry F. Ehrbridge, Ehrbridge & Co., George G. Haven, Jeremiah W. Horton, Thomas A. Lawton, Lewis Cass Ledyard, E. Rollins Morse, Loyd P. Morton, Angus McLeod, George H. Norman, Thomas P. Peckham, C. L. F. Robinson, William G. Roelker, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schlitz, James Stillman, W. C. Schermerhorn, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frederick Tompkins, Hamilton McK. Twombly, George P. Wetmore, Harry Payne Whitney, James T. Woodward.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held the same day, the following officers were elected: Frederick Tompkins, President. Angus McLeod, Vice President. Thomas P. Peckham, Treas. and Secretary. THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Secretary.

S. & C. ALMOND MEAL.

NOT A LUXURY, BUT A NECESSITY.
A delightful addition to the toilet and bath, invaluable for restoring and enhancing the natural beauty and complexion, softens and whitens the skin. Be sure you get S. & C. THE OZON GENUINE 25c and 50c jars sent direct on receipt of price. Samples by mail, 10c. S. & C. CO., 163 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

NOTICE

—TO—

Taxpayers

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES, CITY HALL, NEWPORT, R. I., June 25, 1902.
THE TAX BILL for 1902 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1902,
to and including
AUGUST 31, 1902.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this tax expires on the 31st day of August, 1902, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the laws of this State) all taxes not paid on or before that date shall carry, until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.
Taxpayers are therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.
Checks accepted.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
E. W. COBBEE, Collector of Taxes.

LODGE ROOMS

OR

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 192 and 194 Thames St.
HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for lodge purposes, either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

EXAMINE OUR
CAPE ANN

—AND—

Black Grain Boots!

ALSO

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

Psycho-Physics

As taught by the Boston College of Practical Psychology, is the art of knowing what to do, how to do it when to do it, and where. You have it and don't know it. Millionaires have it and know it and use it.

Psycho-Physics is indispensable to the young mother and all heads of families. It teaches them the art of governing their children without punishment. Taught by mail, in either course, \$1 per month. Regular 10 weeks' course, \$1 per week. Send \$1, and receive our First Lesson giving instructions; also, our Announcement and Special Contract arranging to furnish students with material to teach others and form classes. Many of our students are clearing \$30 per week from the evening classes. Never before has there been such a great opportunity for people skilled in this line as there is at the present time. Address: BOSTON COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 214 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1. 172 to 176 BROADWAY.

APPRECIATION

—OF—

BEAUTY.

The man who never wore high-class custom clothes, would perhaps not appreciate our new creations, they're too nearly perfect.

But, if you do appreciate a perfect fit, style and good workmanship, then you are in a good way to save \$5 to \$15.

We may mention, incidentally, that we don't charge for trying on or for showing them.

Newport One Price

Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

AWNINGS,

PIAZZA RUGS, RATTAN SHADES,

Carpets, Matting,

Window Shades,

OIL CLOTHS and LINEOLEUMS.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET,

The Leading Millinery Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OUTING HATS,

YACHTING HATS,

Automobile Hats

IN DUCK AND STRAW.

All the Latest Shapes in

Dress Hats,

In Straw, Chip, Leghorn and Cuba Hairs.

TRIMMED HATS at cut prices.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR

EVENING WEAR.

Special Designs to

HATS made to order.

HAT BANDS with names of all leading ships in U. S. Navy.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the "NIBBIS" CIGARETTE (the finest cigarette ever made). ROBERT APPLETON, JR., 7 Pine Street, New York. 6-24

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 45 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., 113-111

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell Street. R. W. PEARGE.

THE OLD RELIABLE

SHOE STORE, 186

Thames St.

Has the most up-to-date REPAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

23

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at the

MANAGER'S OFFICE.

Newport, the Apostle of Ecstacy.

BY DOUGLASS STORY.

The American is ecstasically a grotesque animal. He dreads a desert, dreads solitude, dreads the wilderness. If he would be literary, he congregates with others in a Brook Farm; if he would be religious, he founds a Salt Lake City; if he would be industrious, he upsets a sky scraper in Chicago. Most significantly of all, if he would be respectable, he withdraws to a Newport.

This national love of a crowd argues no phenomenal sociability of the American people. England, dappled with country houses; France, with its widely scattered chateaux; Germany, with its Schlosses and hunting lodges; each in its own way is hospitable as the United States. It is not so much the desire for intercourse with their fellows that influences the Americans in their aggregation. It is the need of others constantly within hail—the sentiment in an adult generation that makes the thorough child shrink alone in the darkness. A nervous nation, they cannot bear to be alone.

And so it comes that they have built themselves by the ocean a retreat that has no like in the world. They have raised themselves a city of palaces, and have called it a village of cottages, striving thereby to give a rustic veneer to a society that is hostile to anything in the cities. They have taken the bluff summits of cliffs, have rolled them, and turned them, and laid them down upon them. They have seized upon a wind-swept plateau, and have planted there a garden of the tropics. They have transmogrified rough country roads into smooth driving paths and leafy avenues. They have chosen a village of fishermen and farmers, and have made of it a Newport, a Mecca of fashion, a rendezvous for millionaires, a wonderful *arabesque* in rare, they have fettered thither the art of every age, of every clime, to embellish a strip of New England seaboard. And the effect is a kaleidoscope of styles that first shocks, then interests, finally outrails the alien beholder.

Jerily over the cobblestones of the village, smoothly up the other side, one drives from the railway station to Bellevue avenue and the mansions of Newport. On either side, and over through the scenery of trees, are sprinkled the residences—great villas of marble and stucco and brick, set in their patches of shrubbery and grassy lawn.

Nowhere in America is there such green and luscious turf as here in Newport. Were it widespread, as in the parks of England and France, one would be relieved from the sensation of crowding that oppresses the foreigner; but here should be stretched a generous carpet is but a niggardly border, an art-square of lawn in front of the houses. The effect is to make of a course of country houses a mere suburb, a cluster of mansions robbed of their proper perspective. Houses that demand a sweep of a mile before them are cramped within a fifty-yard edging of garden. Vest palaces stare sternly through at one from the other side of the fences, denied their due dignity of approach by reason of their proximity. Gateways that should frame long vistas give upon a few yards of graveled carriage-way, ridiculing their majesty.

Yet is Newport a marvelously beautiful spot, a place to commend the respect of the blasé journeyer from Aix or Baden or Cairo. Here are no public hostilities—the coarse and the cumber of European watering places. To visit Newport one must be of Newport, a guest or a cottager. There is no opportunity for the impertinence of tourists, for the social salmagundi of Hamburg and Ostende. In the midst of a democracy is here a more rigid exclusiveness than anywhere in monarchical Europe. The American aristocracy has hedged itself about with a formality as impenetrable as any patent of an Old World nobility. It has sought a retreat for itself, and has made millions the price of entry. No chance comer can buy a week's or a night's admission as at Monte Carlo or Brighton. He must become a cottager, the head of an establishment. And so is Newport more absolutely American than Beauville is French or Venice Italian. It is built up out of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and, most recently, of the fashionable quarter of Pittsburg. Aliens are as rare as dronedrums on the streets of Newport.

Perched on the highlands above the Atlantic, Newport looks out over a bulwark of toy cliffs across a sea as blue as the Mediterranean, to the heat haze on the horizon or the green of the opposing shore of Middletown. It is clean and caller and spray-sprinkled, with the smell of the seaweed in its nostrils and the briny healthfulness of the ocean all about. The lawns of the shoreward cottages stretch to the break of the cliffs and in cozy little coves beneath are the bathing places of the cottagers. In a bigger bight is the place reserved for the bathing of the Four Hundred—so the vulgarians of the village phrase it—a section of God's own coast made over to the exclusive use of the millionaires. Along the lip of the bluff is the cliff walk—a promenade for the cottagers, the perambulating place of the nursemaids.

It is all very healthy and sanitary if not strictly Arcadian, with a sort of refined rusticism that tans one's skin under costumes from Worth and Parquin, a kid-gloved pastoralism that retains the respect of the proletariat while benefiting the health of the cottage community. The landscape is rather of Watteau than of Millet, delicately outlined, daintily tinted; but lacking something of the vitality of English country life, something of the simplicity of the German, something of the grace of the French. It is American, of the America of Fifth avenue and the Metropolitan Opera House.

But there is another Newport—the Newport of the Ocean Drive, of long automobile rides, of the tennis court and the polo ground. It is in this Newport that the millionaires of the second and third generation gain the manliness that is needed to combat the snobbery inseparable from the exclusiveness of the Newport of cottages. On the polo ground and on the golf-links Young America is maintaining the chivalry, the manly vigor, the self-reliance, that ever have been associated with an Anglo-Saxon aristocracy. Here, in Newport, sport approximates more nearly to the English standard than elsewhere in the United States. It is not so much athletics as exercise, that is cultivated; not so much a fierce struggle of warring interests that is indulged in, as a friendly contest between men and women who play the game for the game's sake. Newport as a standard of athletic morals should become a strenuous missionary throughout the States. The gospel of sport has been sadly misread in many of the universities and athletic clubs of America.

Down there in the harbor ride the yachts of the cottagers, a picturesque fleet of pleasure vessels. There young America lunches, and dines, and breathes in the ozone of the Atlantic. It is true, cottagers are more elaborate than at Kiel or at Cowes, but on board as elsewhere the democratic democracy must still carry its patent of nobility visibly about with it. It is true, the yachts' furnishings, the service, the flowers and the menu are more elaborate than elsewhere has been thought necessary for a seagoing outfit; but where there is money in millions, there is no adequate reason why it should not be expended on the best the world can supply.

It is not fair to judge the yachts of Newport by the standards of the continent. Millions are here in place of thousands, and plate were of little more moment to a Newport cottager than debt to a Channel yachtsman. Nor is there much ostentation of wealth on the yachts of American millionaires. Nowhere has the taste of the designer been more apparent than in the equipment of American pleasure vessels. Money has not been spared, because money did not need to be spared, but it is only when the odium of ostentation is introduced that one recognizes the outlay on boats that never yet sailed a day's distance out of sight of him. It is on these yachts that the society women of America gain the strength to carry them through the season—in town, in London, and in the Riviera—that constitute their year's work. Here, their complexions are involuntarily renovated, their ankles strengthened, their moral force invigorated. So that the American women of the elite are better mothers than the women of France or of the Continent.

The cottages of Newport afford a strange commentary upon the contrasting tastes of the American nation. Their heterogeneity were impossible in a race of settled culture, in a race of common blood, in a country of limited extent. But the United States is a nation of nations. Its people are not Americans, but Englishmen and Scotsmen, Frenchmen and Germans, Italians and Spaniards of the third or fourth or tenth generation. Their taste in architecture is a taste that was born on the sunny Mediterranean shore, in cozy Normandy orchards, in classic Spain and Italy, in baronial Scotland and England. It is revealed in the chateaux, the castles, the villas, the loggias of Newport. Seville and Wolsbeck, Florence and Fadoles, here stand side by side on the same strip of grass, separated only by a grille, from Venice or Antwerp.

To the alien observer this curious variety of styles at first argues a strange lack of settled opinion. But to the student of psychology it represents not so much a want of taste as a vast variety of tastes descended from remote European ancestors. It is not so much a manifestation of vulgarity as it is the demonstration of hereditary predilections. In time these will coalesce into an American eclecticism. But that time is not yet, and in the variety of Newport architecture lies the promise of an art that in the near future will be national, distinctive.

In the interior of the cottages fortunes are displayed in tapestries, carvings, pictures, hangings and bric-a-brac. Here the decorator has been interfered with by the globe-trotting propensities of the American. Carpets from Persia mix indifferently with tapestries from medieval towers, with rugs from Cashmere, with embroidered kakemonos from Peking and Tokio, to yield a palette of color that would delight a Turner, but is a shock to the man of taste and culture. In the more recent houses these freaks of fancy, these accumulations of discordant arts, have given room to a studied simplicity. Cool halls, marble floors sprayed with fountains, green with ferns and illumined with soft light, have given to the best ordered of the Newport cottages the austerity of a Roman villa. Newport is rapidly developing out of the complex into the simple, and with it the whole of the American nation.

The life of Newport is clean, healthy, is elevating, as is that of none of the European watering-places. It has fulfilled its purpose as a retreat for the multi-millionaire, has respected his prejudices, has provided his comforts, has cultivated his taste. For the younger generation it has furnished a watering-place free from the demimonde of Europe, immune from the intrusion of the tripper—a place where he can mix with the people of his own class, can lay the foundations of that cultured caste without which no nation is complete. Already Newport has justified her existence. Tomorrow she will be an apostle preaching the gospel of health, of sport, of self-respect, of all those qualities which go to the making of a true aristocracy.

What the Lightning Did to Mrs. Neller.

During the severe storm Wednesday morning lightning struck Mrs. Frank Neller of 1812 Dillon street, and, though the jewelry at her neck and upon her fingers was melted, she was not fatally hurt.

Mrs. Neller, her husband and their child had sought refuge in a church. Suddenly they entered the building when the spire of the edifice was struck by lightning. The current ran down the spire into the church and Mrs. Neller fell to the floor. At first it was thought that she was dead, but after physicians had worked over her for an hour she was restored to consciousness, and it is believed she will recover. Around her neck Mrs. Neller wore a gold watch chain. The lightning melted the links into a shapeless mass. Four gold rings on the fingers of her left hand were melted. The metal ran together and formed one piece when it cooled. Mrs. Neller carried an umbrella. The steel rod had heated and twisted out of shape. Her left shoe was torn off by the bolt.

Mr. Neller and the child were only slightly stunned by the bolt.—St. Louis Dispatch to New York Journal.

A Precedent Established.

A Methodist clergyman in the upper portion of the city encountered a Celt one recent rainy Sunday standing close to the wall of the church in an effort to utilize the coping as a shield from the storm.

"Come inside," said the clergyman, cheerily. "You'll be out of the wet, and you can have a seat while you're waiting for it to clear."

"No, thank ye," said the Celt emphatically. "O'ill not go into th' house av me immin'!"

"Well, that's rather harsh," answered the clergyman. "When our Lord was on earth, did he not go among his enemies?"

"Ye, he did that," assented the Celt with growing warmth, "and yez didn't do a f'ing to him, ayther!"—Philadelphia Times.

Women's Dep't.

Mothers Equal Right to Children.

The Connecticut Legislature last winter gave mothers equal guardianship of their children with the fathers. Last month a child in that State died without having medical treatment, as the parents were Christian Scientists, and they were unwell. The New Haven Palladium makes this the text for a long editorial—a sort of "Abol Now you see what you have done!"—and points out to the women that if they had not been so shortsighted as to get that equal guardianship law, only the father would have been held liable in the above case. After quoting Longfellow, "As into the box the cord is," and talking about "the laws of nature expressed by the mounds of the sexes," the editor concludes:

And if it is true that the woman, with her new rights, is to be criminally responsible for a failure in duty toward the child, may it not be that she is equally responsible for the support of the child? We shall not be surprised to find the property of the woman being held for the expenses of her household, which will be neither a joy nor a gain to her.

As nearly as one can make out from this dreadful warning, the women had better try to persuade the legislature to take back the guardianship it gave them and restore the sole custody to the father, but there seems to be no move in that direction. It so happens that in several of the States where the father has sole right to the control of the person, education, earnings and estates of minor children, the mother as well as the father is held liable for their support, to which she must contribute by her labor and separate property if necessary. So the Connecticut women need not be frightened by the threat of a similar statute into giving up their newly-acquired right. But isn't it singular that while nearly every State has a law providing for the punishment of the father who does not support his children, not one ever has found it necessary to make one to punish a mother who does not do so?

The common law gave the sole guardianship to the father on the theory that he alone "supported" the children, placing no value upon the labors of the mother in their behalf. That the contribution of one is just as important as the other was beautifully brought out by Justice Dickey in the court in Brooklyn, a few days ago, when parents who had separated both claimed the child. The father's counsel argued that as he had money and the mother had not, he was entitled to it. Prior to 1863 the Justice would have had no choice, but now he said:

The law in this State is now that the father, because he is the father, has the superior claim to the custody of the child over the mother. Civilization has advanced so far that now the law gives father and mother equal rights and equal claims to the custody of their children. This six-year old boy needs the personal attention and the loving care of his mother more than he needs the money of his father. If the father has the affection for the child he professes, he will see that his boy is fed and clothed, wherever he is.

Parents now have equal guardianship in the District of Columbia and nine States. If ever there was a just law it is the one which gives father and mother the same right in their children when both are worthy, and it is a shame that the new century finds four-fifths of the States still withholding it.—Ida H. Harper, in N. Y. Sun.

The Blighting of New Hartford.

In two weeks some 700 persons have removed, and signs of "For sale," "To rent," and "Closing out business" are to be seen everywhere. Those who can move are probably the most fortunate. The man who has saved to buy a home, the small trader or mechanic dependent upon the chief industry because his customers were its employees, finds himself in a condition from which the chances of escape are small and discouraging. Values will fall, and to add to the trouble taxes will undoubtedly rise, unless the town is one of the few so fortunate as to have lived within its means and to have kept out of debt. There will be loss to all and ruin to some, and all because the owners of the mills think they can sell goods at a larger profit by availing themselves of the child labor of the south. It seems to us that they are coming very near to the commission of a crime, even if they are not guilty of an offense which the law books recognize.

When women come to be fully alive to the fact that on them, as well as on the men, rests the responsibility for the affairs of the Commonwealth, they will begin to take an interest in them which they have not previously done. They will begin to take broader views, to advocate wiser methods of action, and to formulate a higher patriotism. The possession of the franchise by women should lead to secure clean and honest government, local as well as national, but in order that it may do so, it will be for the women to make themselves fully acquainted with the principles of right government.—Australian Woman's Sphere.

Women Will Win.

There is not a church institution upon the face of the earth that could keep its doors open if it were not for the successful financing of its woman constituency. It is absurd to talk about the inability of woman to engage in anything she sets her mind to accomplish. She gets there in spite of all hindrances, obstructions or criticism, that the jealousy of man may devise.—Rev. Francis Edgar Mason.

Press Points.

A very pretty illustration of civic patriotism appears in the offer of the two sisters, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Phelps, to give to this city \$100,000 off of a fairly appraised valuation of a magnificent property owned by them on Madison Square, if the city will use the location for a needed public building. They want to see their old home and that of their father preserved for public use, and will give much for the purpose. And yet these public-spirited property owners and taxpayers cannot vote.—N. Y. Independent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Well Deserved.

An old farmer, dictating his will to a lawyer, said: "I give and bequeath to my wife the sum of \$100 a year, to that will do?"

"Yes," said the lawyer, "but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do."

"Ah, well, write again, and say: 'If my wife marry again I give and bequeath to her the sum of \$200 a year. That'll do, eh?'"

"Why, that's just double the sum that she would have had if she had remained unmarried," said the lawyer. "It is generally the other way."

"Ay," said the farmer, "but him that takes her will well deserve it."

Unsatisfactory.

"You should be a little more explicit in your statements," said the editor to the new reporter as he glanced over a batch of copy. "Here you say that the Hon. J. Edw. and Cashly, who has been under the care of three physicians during the past ten days, is now out of danger."

"Well, isn't that plain enough?" questioned the new pencil pusher.

"Certainly not," replied the autocrat of the sanctum. "How is the uninitiated reader to know whether the Hon. J. Edw. and Cashly is on the high road to recovery or dead and out of reach of the three physicians?"

The Lightning Tattooed Him.

The lightning bolt that struck a still at the fair grounds in Meadcomb, Ill., on Sunday made of Ray Clapper a tattooed man. When the bolt fell Clapper was standing near a large black oak tree. He was rendered unconscious and came to screaming "Help!" and "Murder!" After he recovered he kept complaining of a pain in the region of his stomach, directly under the watch pocket of his pants, in which he carried his watch at the time of the accident. He examined his watch and found it had been stopped. He found on his body a perfect photograph of the tree near which he was standing, limbs, leaves and trunk being perfectly revealed. The picture is eight to ten inches long, of a bright red and appears to be burned in the flesh. He suffered no ill effects from the shock in a short time after it occurred. At the fair one of the ladies offered him \$25 to let him exhibit him at the fair Thursday, but Clapper declined.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a natural and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of teething teeth send at once this gentle and reliable remedy, it will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the throat, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by druggists and grocers in all the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Hugo Did Not Hurry.

From the late Jules Simon's posthumous work, "The Evening of My Life," comes a vivid little sketch of one of his contemporaries who played an even more prominent part in French history as well as in letters than M. Simon himself.

On Dec. 1, 1852, after the victory of Louis Napoleon, when Paris was turned upside down by the populace, Simon was in the midst of a fight on the boulevards near the Pantheon. He and a friend, a deputy named Crepu, were constantly driven away and as regularly returned. Cannon were fired close to them. Victor Hugo, meeting them, asked with fierce republican indignation and magnificent egotism:

"If I got killed in the Quartier Latin, do you think it would stir the students to revolt?"

"I do not doubt that it would," Simon replied.

Victor Hugo silently wrung his hand and went down the Rue Vivienne.

"Do you think he will get himself killed?" Crepu asked.

"He is sincere," answered Simon, "but it is a long way to the Quartier Latin."

By taking the longest route Hugo further provided against the possibility of his discretion being outrun by his zeal.

Lincoln's Hay.

Abraham Lincoln was sitting alone in his office one morning in the fall of '57, when Farmer Simpson paid him an early call. The latter was a thrifty son of the soil, but was noted for his ability to increase the tenfold product of the farm in selling the neighbors the result of his harvest. This particular morning he had given Lincoln a padded account of his hay crop. When he had finished, Mr. Lincoln remarked that he, too, had just cut his hay.

"Why, Abc, are you farming?"

"Yes."

"What do you raise?"

"Just hay."

"Good crop this year?"

"Excellent."

"How many tons?"

"Well, I don't know just how many tons, Simpson, but my men stacked all they could outdoors and then stored the rest in the barn."

You'd hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small, no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Some husbands are devoted to their wives and some are devoted to themselves.

Do not suffer from sick headache or nervous prostration. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A man is seldom a cynic unless he has something wrong with his digestive apparatus.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair and buy her a box?

Some men make fortunes out of old times, and others starve while trying to invent new ones.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself will you are weak and sick and not good common sense, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills and learn how easy it is to be free from Bilelessness, Headache, Constipation, and all liver troubles. The little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. One a dose. Price 25 cents.

If a man has a good memory he knows when to forget.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are best Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Source of Satisfaction.

"Does money bring happiness?" inquired the person with a penchant for the abstruse.

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox "sometimes there's a heap of satisfaction in being financially successful. When I went to court dressed up in knee trousers and wearing a sword I caught sight of myself in a mirror. And it was a great comfort to remind myself that a man who had his millions as I had couldn't be as foolish as he looked."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

To CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

12-21 (F. N. S. 20-01-600)

Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering than any other coal in this market. Lorryberry, Lykens Valley and Pittston White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

THE GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.

Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf.
Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Material queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. 7. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.

NOTES.

PHILLIPS—Through the courtesy of Mr. Wilcox, Librarian of Pawcatuck Public Library, I am enabled to copy the following: "Peter Phillips, Esq., died Dec. 12, 1807, at about 10 o'clock in the morning and on the 14th instant Elder Wm. Northup preached his funeral sermon at his late dwelling in Wickford. The text was taken from the book of Psalms, nineteenth, and 10th verse. 'The days of our years are three score and ten and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away.' "After the sermon, the remains of Judge Phillips were very respectfully interred, near the street, to the Northward of his late mansion house, in a piece of ground set apart by himself for that purpose by a deed of trust to Geo. Thompson, Daniel E. Updyke and Samuel Phillips, all of No. Kingston. Said deed bears date November 5, 1807. The above foregoing record was made by me this 19th day of December.

Daniel E. Updyke. "Peter Phillips was in his 77th year of his age at the time of his decease, being born on ye 11th of August, 1731, as per memorandum delivered to me a few weeks before his death."

The above record was written on the fly leaf of a volume of the Public Laws of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1788, and presented to Daniel E. Updyke by his friend Peter Phillips Nov. 5, 1807, and purchased by Nathan F. Dixon, Sr., of Philip Taylor, 1819, and presented to Pawcatuck Library, 1886, by Grace McClure Dixon.—B. J. P.

QUERIES.

3454. **DAVENPORT**—Charles Davenport of Newport, R. I., died Feb. 1, 1824, ag. 70. His wife Sally died Aug. 10, 1835, ag. 74. Can any one give me a list of their children?—I. L.

3455. **TOMLIN**—Who were the parents of Gideon Tomlin, who married Mary Grant at Newport, R. I., Feb. 3, 1761?—C. S.

3456. **SHELDON**—Who were the parents of John Sheldon, who married at Newport, R. I., Mary Sabins?—C. S.

3457. **PEARCE**—What was the date of birth of Abigail Pearce, daughter of Preserved, born about 1686; died after 1769? Abigail married November 4, 1736, Thomas Hill of North Kingstown, R. I.—D. T. J.

3458. **"PAUL JONES"** THE—Does any one know the time that the "Paul Jones," a sailing vessel, sailed between London, England, and Portsmouth, N. H.? Is there any passenger list of the vessel?—D. E. M.

3459. **HOLLOWAY**—What was the maiden name of Penelope, wife of Benjamin Holloway, of Westerly, R. I.? They had the following children:

1. Benjamin, born Westerly, December 30, 1714.

2. Experience, born Westerly, July 4, 1716; died Jan. 21, 1728.

3. Joseph, born Westerly, Feb. 10, 1717.

4. Penelope, born Westerly, Jan. 12, 1719.

5. William, born Westerly, Feb. 15, 1721.

6. Samuel, born Westerly, April 3, 1723.

7. Hannah, born Westerly, December 7, 1724.

Would be glad to receive any information concerning this family.—S. A.

3460. **CASEY**—Edmund Casey was born about 1704; when did he die? He married Jan. 1, 1729, Elizabeth Fry, of Joseph and Mary (Clarke) Fry.—S. E. D.

3461. **ANTHONY**—William Anthony of John, Portsmouth, R. I., married Sept. 7, 1688, Patience Freeborn, of Gilead. What were the dates of birth and death of William Anthony?—L. F.

3462. **PECKHAM**—Samuel Peckham, b. Ap., 1751, md. Ruth, b. Oct. 14, 1749, dau. of Benj. and Virtue Peckham. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth.

2. Martha.

3. Ruth.

4. Benjamin.

5. Frances.

6. Christiana.

Samuel md. (2) Virtue Peckham of Benjamin and Virtue. Whose son was Samuel?—B. J. P.

3463. **DAVENPORT**—Who was Sally, wife of Charles Davenport, of Newport, R. I.? She was born 1761.—I. L.

3464. **COWING**—1. Israel Cowing, baptized May 5, 1725, Scituate, son of Israel and Lydia (Balch) Cowing. (Family No. 15.) Did he remove to Rochester (Mass.) before 1762? Did he marry Jan. 5, 1762 (Scituate records), Elizabeth Cudworth of Scituate? Whose daughter was Elizabeth? Give all dates and children of Israel, etc.

2. Josiah Cowing, born May 19, 1704, Scituate, baptized May 5, 1725, son of Israel and Hannah (Litchfield) Cowing. (Family No. 16.) Was living in 1747, when he was appointed one of the executors of his mother's will (see Litchfield Genealogy, Oct., 1901, page 62.) Wanted: His marriage, children and death. Where did he live?

3. Cathelus (variously spelled) Cowing, brother of 2 above, born Feb. 4, 1708-9, baptized July 19, 1719. Mentioned in mother's will, 1747. Did he marry, Feb. 5, 1735-6, Mary Gill of Hingham, and live in Scituate? Give all information about his family. (Family No. 17.)

4. Job Cowing, brother of 2 and 3 above, born Mar. 5, 1715-16, baptized July 19, 1719, married May 5, 1733 (Scituate records), Deborah Gannett, daughter of Matthew Gannett, Jr.

Wanted: Her mother's name and all about her ancestry, her brothers and sisters, and dates. (Family No. 18.)

5. Mary Cowing, daughter of 4 above, baptized May 30, 1726. Did she marry and whom? Give all family data. If not married, when did she die?

6. Joseph Cowing, brother of 2, 3 and 4, born Mar. 1, 1715-16, Scituate, married Nov. 24, 1744 (Bridgewater), Jane (or Jean) Keith, etc. Was this his second marriage, and did he marry first, in 1736, Anne Howard? Resided in Bridgewater. Who was Anne Howard and when did she die? Did she have children? Joseph died in 1791 and June died in 1794. (Family No. 19.) Compare Litchfield Genealogy, p. 102, for Howard and Keith.

7. Ward Cowing, son of 6 above, born Bridgewater, May 10, 1755. Full information desired.

8. Rachel Cowing, sister of 2, 3, 4 and 6, baptized July 19, 1719, Scituate, born several years before, married February 6, 1727-8, William Southworth ("Southard," Wanted: All information. (Family No. 20.)

9. The children of Ichabod Damon and Sarah Litchfield of Scituate were: 1. John, born Jan. 26, 1709-10, mentioned in father's will, 1780. 2. Sarah, born Mar. 19, 1711-12, married Feb. 10, 1729-30, Jonathan Jackson, had one daughter, Sarah, born in 1780, who married a Sprague. 3. Josiah, born Dec. 20, 1714, married Feb. 28, 1743-4, Leah Briggs, daughter of Benjamin and Leah (Merrill) Briggs; had two children, viz: John and Josiah, Jr. (married Lucy Doane). 4. Ichabod, born about 1716, mentioned in father's will, 1780; had a son Caleb and probably others. 5. Judith, born about 1718, married Aug. 19, 1744, John Briggs, and probably had the following children, viz: John, Joseph, Ichabod, Thankfull, these four baptized Sept. 30, 1758, and Judith, baptized July 4, 1754. (Families Nos. 21-25, inclusive.)

Wanted: All further information concerning these five children of Ichabod and Sarah? (Litchfield) Damon, and the connected families of Jackson, Sprague, Briggs and Doane; see also question No. 12. Did Ichabod Damon marry Ruth Studley? Did his son, Ichabod Damon marry about 1780, Hannah Vinton, and have children in Chesterfield?—W. J. L.

3465. **WHEELER**—Silas Wheeler born in Concord, Mass., married Sarah Gardner of South Kingstown, R. I., about 1780. Who were her parents and what was the date of their marriage? He served on a privateer or Naval Vessel during the war for Independence, was captured and taken to Ireland. In what vessel did he serve?—F. B.

Newport Historical Magazine, (RHODE ISLAND.)

Wanted to Complete the Set.

January, April, July of 1880
July of 1881
October of 1882
January, April of 1888
April of 1885
October of 1886
April, July, October of 1887

MRS. T. A. LAWTON,
8-30-2w 207 Broadway.

Election of Officers.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

President—P. R. Condon.
Vice President—John Fagan.
Secretary—Edward Sullivan.
Treasurer—William H. Finn.

Local Union, No. 1,245.

President—Alfred Smith.
Vice President—Robert P. Peckham.
Recording Secretary—Duncan G. McLean.
Financial Secretary—William Nash.
Treasurer—Isaac D. Clarke.
Conductor—Alfred Smith.
Warden—Warren Barker.

The officers were installed by President P. J. Keeley of Local Union No. 116.

The dead body of Mrs. A. L. Ash, who kept a lodging house at 150 Thames street, was found and turned over to the police on Tuesday. The medical examiner discovered that life had been extinct for 24 hours.

Two deserters from the Training Station were captured in New Bedford and returned to this city this week. They escaped from the station by swimming and were clad only in underclothes when captured.

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7. Ward Cowing, son of 6 above, born Bridgewater, May 10, 1755. Full information desired.

8. Rachel Cowing, sister of 2, 3, 4 and 6, baptized July 19, 1719, Scituate, born several years before, married February 6, 1727-8, William Southworth ("Southard," Wanted: All information. (Family No. 20.)

9. The children of Ichabod Damon and Sarah Litchfield of Scituate were: 1. John, born Jan. 26, 1709-10, mentioned in father's will, 1780. 2. Sarah, born Mar. 19, 1711-12, married Feb. 10, 1729-30, Jonathan Jackson, had one daughter, Sarah, born in 1780, who married a Sprague. 3. Josiah, born Dec. 20, 1714, married Feb. 28, 1743-4, Leah Briggs, daughter of Benjamin and Leah (Merrill) Briggs; had two children, viz: John and Josiah, Jr. (married Lucy Doane). 4. Ichabod, born about 1716, mentioned in father's will, 1780; had a son Caleb and probably others. 5. Judith, born about 1718, married Aug. 19, 1744, John Briggs, and probably had the following children, viz: John, Joseph, Ichabod, Thankfull, these four baptized Sept. 30, 1758, and Judith, baptized July 4, 1754. (Families Nos. 21-25, inclusive.)

Wanted: All further information concerning these five children of Ichabod and Sarah? (Litchfield) Damon, and the connected families of Jackson, Sprague, Briggs and Doane; see also question No. 12. Did Ichabod Damon marry Ruth Studley? Did his son, Ichabod Damon marry about 1780, Hannah Vinton, and have children in Chesterfield?—W. J. L.

3465. **WHEELER**—Silas Wheeler born in Concord, Mass., married Sarah Gardner of South Kingstown, R. I., about 1780. Who were her parents and what was the date of their marriage? He served on a privateer or Naval Vessel during the war for Independence, was captured and taken to Ireland. In what vessel did he serve?—F. B.

RUMFORD

BAKING POWDER

Makes Light, Delicate Cake,
and Rich, Flaky Crust.

Dining Tables.

Here are over 40' distinct styles of the best-built extension tables we can find. They're all priced alike. This one shows how. Top is quartered oak, beautifully grained and polished, 42 inches square, with a six-foot extension. Has 5 four-inch legs, gracefully shaped and fluted. Sturdy and handsome \$12.00 elsewhere—here it's

\$9.00.

All our tables are fitted with ball-bearing casters.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

WASHINGTON

COUNTY FAIR!

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR,

WEST KINGSTON, R. I.,

September 9, 10, 11, 12, 1902.

Each Department will be overflowing with Exhibits.

A FIRST-CLASS

Vaudeville Entertainment

EACH DAY.

GOVERNOR'S DAY

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11

Annual Address by PRESIDENT ROWLAND G. HAZARD.

Children's Day,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

Special Sports for the Children. Be sure and see them. All the Children in the County, under 16 years of age, ADMITTED FREE.

Fast Races! Full Entries!

PROGRAM OF RACES:

1st Day. Colt Race and 2.10 Class	3d Day. 2.25 and 2.50 Classes
2d Day. 2.32 and 2.22 Classes	4th Day. 2.35 Class and Free-to-All.

JOHN A. ALLEN, Sec'y

Fastes Date, R. I., Aug. 22, 1902. S-30-2w

A HOT WEATHER FOOD.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

Have you tried them in combination with Strawberries, Raspberries, Bananas and other fruit?

Excellent for summer eating. Most healthful and nourishing.

SHREDDED WHEAT contains all elements necessary to properly nourish human system.

Send for Illustrated Cook Book (Free.)

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

MODELS 57 and 58.

CRESCENT BICYCLES for \$25.00

Are the best and handsomest wheels made for the money. They are thoroughly satisfactory and guaranteed in every particular.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
158 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - \$300,000 00

SURPLUS - - - 120,000 00

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING, OUR BANKING ROOM WILL BE AT 10 FRANKLIN STREET, BRANCH OFFICE 161 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted. Interest allowed on all business subject to check at sight. Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest, not subject to check. Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their relatives with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability. Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers. Correspondence and interviews invited.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANOUS McLEOD, Vice President.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE P. BAKER, LEWIS CASS LEVARD, JAMES STILLMAN,
EDWARD J. BERNARD, W. C. STEWART, H. C. STEWART,
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GEORGE O. DE WITT, AMOS McLEOD, FREDERICK TOMPKINS,
HENRY E. ELBRIDGE, GEO. W. BOWMAN, OSCAR KELLEY THURGOOD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, CHARLES J. F. ROBINSON, GEORGE KELLEY WETMORE,
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JEREMIAH M. BOWEN, THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES T. WOODWARD,
THOMAS A. LANTON, JACOB H. SCAMP.

Real Estate to Let and For Sale.

TO LET.

We have several cottages and tenements, in good localities, to rent at reasonable rates. We also have several cottages in course of construction, that will be modern in every respect, which will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

SPECIAL.

We have a nine-room cottage (just completed), with hardwood floors throughout, and bath, which we will rent for \$20.00 per month and water rates.

FOR SALE.

Desirable building lots, in all parts of the city. Ten-room dwelling-house and large lot Summer street. Double house, including 6,000 sq. feet of land, Rhode Island avenue. Two cottages, Webster street. Two-tenement house, Brewer street. Two-tenement house, new bath, 3,000 ft. of land, Wood court; price \$1,500.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

S-30-1r

Freebody Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 7

THE KANSAS REFORMER,

MRS. CARRIE NATION

Will Deliver Her Forceful Lecture

"The Crusade for the Right"

Music by the 7th Corps Artillery Band

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of Chapter 36 of an Ordinance comprising the revised Ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. Sub-section 14 of Section 1 of said Chapter 36 is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "the Northern boundary of the City" and substituting therefor the words "a line drawn from the corner of Broadway and Main street to the corner of West and Van Zandt streets, and thence north to the City Hall." Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed September 2, 1902.)
A True Copy. W. H. HENRY, City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed by the Court of Probate of the Town of Middletown, R. I., Commissioners to examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of WILLIAM H. BLISS, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, and how they are made out, and notice is hereby given that three months from the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1902, are allowed to the creditors of said estate, who have presented their claims to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, on the 18th day of September, 1902, on the fourteenth day of October, 1902, and on the seventeenth day of November, 1902, at three o'clock p. m., on each of said days, for the purpose of hearing said creditors, in relation to their respective claims against said estate.

JOEL PECKHAM,
WM. CLARENCE PECKHAM,
Commissioners.

Middletown, R. I., Aug. 28, 1902—S-24-1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of MARY M. BOYD, late of said Middletown, deceased, that he has given bond to said Court, and is now qualified to act as such administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary M. Boyd, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. BOYD,
Administrator.

Newport, R. I., August 28, 1902—S-24-1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of HARRY LEWIS PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased; that he has given bond to said Court as required, and is now qualified to act as such administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Harry Lewis Peckham, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

GEORGE WILLIAM SHERMAN,
Administrator.

Newport, R. I., August 28, 1902—S-24-1w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate of MARY M. BOYD, late of said City of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ARTHUR B. COMMERFORD,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., July 23rd, 1902—S-25-1w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate of MARY M. BOYD, late of said City of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., August 30, 1902—S-30-1w

H. A. HEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,
162 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Newport Casino.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 7th,
Morning Concerts
Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Evening Concerts
Every Sunday, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Afternoon Concerts
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Music and Dancing.
Casino Theatre Every Thursday Evening from 9:30 to 12:30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of THOMAS STEVENS, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, hereby gives notice of his appointment to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or to the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

HERBERT A. KATZ,
Administrator.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 28, 1902—S-30-1w